

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 723.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH.

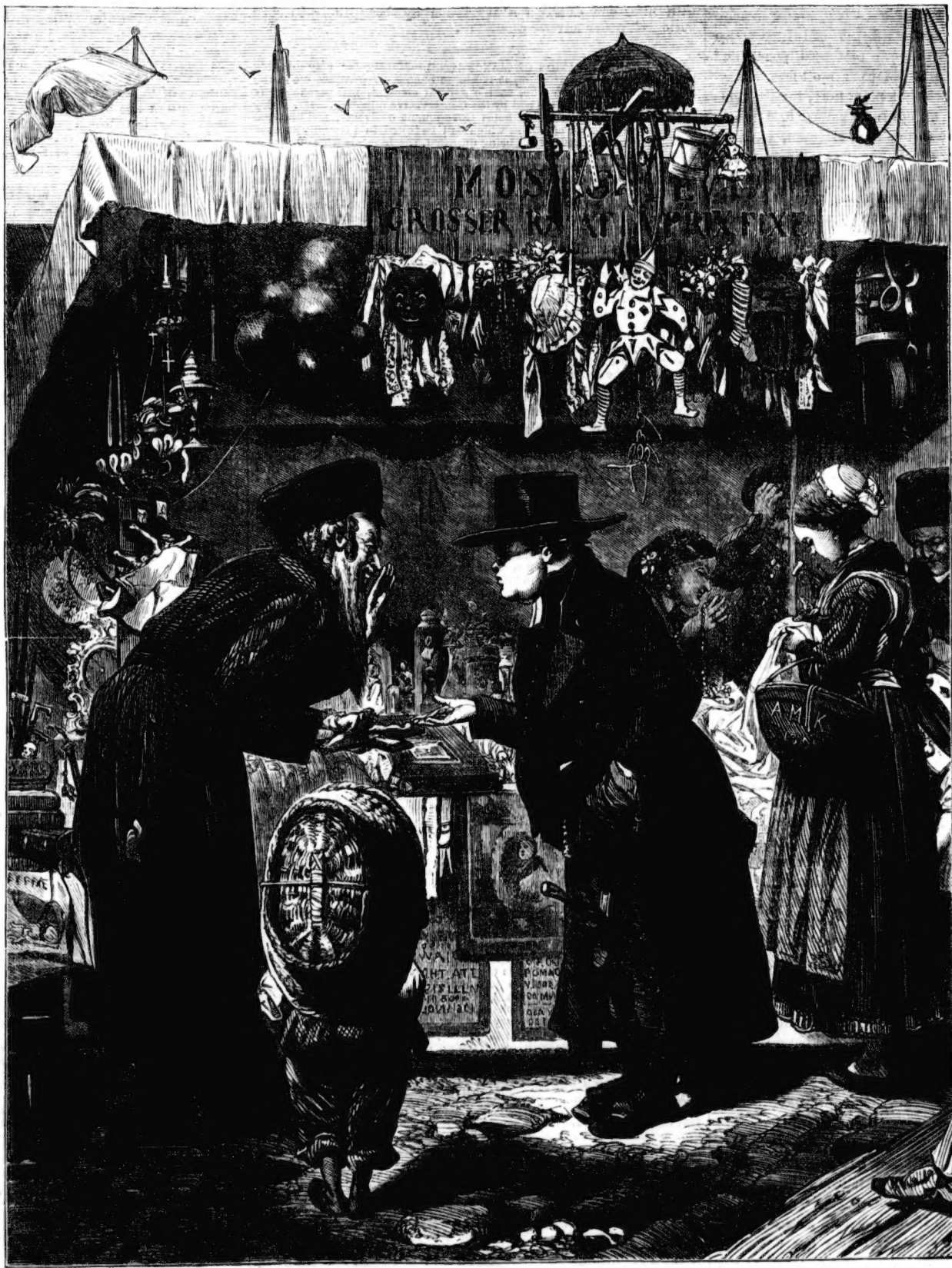
TRIBULATION seems to be falling heavily in these days upon the sacerdotal world. The Pope, poor man, is always in sore trouble; and it is to be feared that even the projected Ecumenical Council will fail to bring him deliverance. The Irish State Church is "dreeing a doomed weird," as they say in Scotland, from which there seems no escape; and the utmost her friends can hope to effect is to break her fall and mitigate the so-deemed calamity of disendowment as much as possible. Even the Church of England is passing through the fiery furnace of tribulation, and a vital crisis in her affairs appears to be at hand. She is torn by internal dissensions; her children are warring one against another. In her bosom she harbours at least three irreconcilable parties—the High Church, the Broad Church, and the Low Church—the principles of each of which are incompatible with those of the others. The views of the Evangelicals can never be made to harmonise with those of the Puseyites, of whom the High Ritualists are only, as it were, the advanced guard; while the philosophical adherents of the Broad Church party have little or no sympathy with either the Evangelicals or the Ritualists. It is impossible that a house so divided against itself can long stand; and the only practical path out of the labyrinth seems to be either by disruption or disestablishment. Both courses have been proposed, but neither finds much favour, except with certain enthusiasts among the Ritualists, who seem unable to bear the restraints inseparable from the position of a civil establishment. The great bulk of the

they are; and for our part we see no reason to doubt their sincerity.

On the contrary, there are many reasons that make us thoroughly inclined to believe in it, for, though the more moderate men of the High Church party, with Archdeacon Denison, advise submission to the late decision of the

times when men like Mr. Mackonochie declare that they would rather have the Church free, though disestablished, than restrained, though retaining the status, revenue, and prestige of a State institution. But, though this sentiment be significant, it is not difficult to discover the source of the feeling that prompts it. Those only complain who feel the

shoe pinch; and, when the pinching becomes intolerable, the obnoxious shoe will be speedily cast off. That is the case just now with the Ritualists. Lord Cairns's judgment pinches them sorely, and they are consequently inclined to discard the legal shoe that inflicts the punishment. They are only beginning to feel the inconvenience tightness of the position they occupy. They never felt the burden of legal control till now; and hence their impatience under that control. The pressure of legal restraint is not likely to be relaxed, but rather increased as occasions and provocations to its application multiply; and if the Ritualists be thoroughly in earnest, as we believe they are, they will day by day become more restive under that pressure, and more ready to seek relief from it altogether, whatever be the consequences to themselves individually. Hence it is that we can see no practicable way out of the present difficulties of the Church save disruption or disestablishment. The course pursued by the leading Ritualists and High Churchmen will determine which it is to be. If they continue in the Church, and war against her doctrines and rites, as these are from time to time determined by the appointed interpreters of the law, that, in our opinion, must lead to disgust on the part of the people with the principle



"DOING BUSINESS."—(FROM A PICTURE BY H. STANLEY, MUNICH.)

English clergy shrink from the idea of secession, or schism, as they call it; and, for personal reasons, they dread disestablishment. And yet, come it slow or come it fast, it appears unavoidable that to disruption or disestablishment the Church of England must ultimately come—that is, if the adherents of the several parties within her pale, and especially the Ritualists, be as thoroughly in earnest as they seem to be, and say

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, there are others, like the Vicar of Frome, who boldly counsel resistance, at whatever cost, and whatever may be the pains, penalties, and sacrifices thereby incurred. It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of men who are prepared, as the Ritualists—or at least some of them—say they are, to make sacrifices in vindication of their principles, however mistaken we may deem those principles to be. It is a significant sign of the

of a State Church, which affects to promote unity and uniformity, yet in reality produces dissension and diversity; and that disgust will eventuate in disestablishment. If, on the other hand, the Ritualists become restive, and at once secede, that will be disruption.

It is said by some that the Church of England is at present in no greater danger of disintegration than she has been ever since the Reformation; that there have always

been parties of different, even antagonistic, views within her pale; that the very vagueness and latitudinarian nature of her constitution, doctrinal standards, and formularies provide for this; and that there is no reason why clergymen of widely opposite views may not go on teaching their respective opinions and performing their official functions as they have heretofore done. But those who hold this language forget several things which it is essential to bear in mind.

In the first place, the clergymen of the present day are very different men from their predecessors, even of one or two generations back. For a long time—it may almost be said for centuries—the clergy were characterised by lukewarmness, indifference, and laxity both in doctrine and discipline. They performed their duties in an almost purely perfunctory manner; they enjoyed their benefices, drew their stipends, claimed their social status and had it respected, and lived the lives of quiet, unobtrusive gentlemen, who deemed it impolite to be exigent on the score of religious faith and observances. It has even been said that they drank port wine, enjoyed good dinners, hunted foxes and promotion with equal avidity, flirted, married, and were given in marriage, without much troubling themselves or others about spiritual matters. But all that is changed now. Indifference in the clergy begot dissent under the Wesleys, Whitfield, and others; and dissent, again, induced earnestness in the Church clergy. We have now a generation of clergymen who are earnest in contending for the faith as they have received it, whether that faith be sound or not, and who are zealous greatly beyond their predecessors in discharging the functions and claiming the prestige and privileges which they conceive belong to their office. Some people may deem the old state of things better than the new, inasmuch as the one produced peace and quietness, whereas the other has led to turmoil and dissension. But we need not discuss that point here, for the facts are undeniable, and we must accept facts as we find them; though, for ourselves, in all things and all men, we may prefer activity to sloth, energy to supineness, earnestness to indifference; and therefore better like a clergy that are zealous, even though mistaken and sometimes indiscreet (provided they have not the power to tyrannise), to mere cold disciples of Laodiceanism.

Then, this renewed zeal and earnestness in the clergy has led to great developments of opinion recently. The High Ritualists are far in advance of the open teachings of their original inspirers, Dr. Pusey and the Tractarians. Even strong High Churchmen, like Archdeacon Denison, can no longer act with them. Moreover, the Ritualists themselves have progressed at a rapid pace of late, and have made open avowal of doctrines that few supposed they held. They were wont to declare that all they did in the way of ritual observances was within the letter of the Church's formularies, as settled at the Reformation; now they boldly claim a right to go to "pre-Reformation times" for both doctrines and ceremonies. Their standard was wont to be the rubrics; now they revert to the traditions of what they call the "Catholic and Primitive Church," forgetting, or careless, that they thereby, like the Pharisees of old, "make the law of none effect by their traditions." They were wont to content themselves with symbols; now they openly proclaim the things signified, some of which, as it happens, are precisely those against which the Reformation was a protest. Furthermore, they were wont to enforce the doctrine of obedience to the powers that be; now, when the action of those powers is adverse to themselves, they preach the evangel of resistance—yea, even of rebellion. Taking their views even in the comparatively mild form in which Mr. Mackonochie states them, the Ritualists claim to set the spiritual above the civil courts; for that is the essence of his demand, that spiritual affairs shall be judged exclusively by spiritual tribunals; in other words, that priests only shall sit in judgment on the doctrines and doings of priests. The Roman Catholic clergy, in their palmiest days, and where their power was least restrained, never went further, in principle, than this, even when they claimed perfect immunity for priests from the action of civil law and the control of civil authority. The step is simple and easy, from claiming independence of the civil power in spiritual things to demanding independence of that power in all things.

These are pretensions, however, which it is exceedingly unlikely will ever be conceded to the English priesthood so long as the Church remains a political institution and her ministers continue to enjoy State pay and State-conferred status. Of this Mr. Mackonochie is fully conscious; so he falls back as an alternative upon disestablishment, having discovered that the union between Church and State is a most unholy alliance—a thing which it is somewhat singular he did not find out before, seeing that it has been proclaimed by thousands of tongues and pens for years past. The State, it is clear to anyone who will consider the matter, cannot continue to maintain the Church in her position as a national institution, and yet relinquish all control over her doctrine, discipline, and ritual. Exclusive jurisdiction on these points cannot be conceded to the clergy, as Mr. Mackonochie in effect demands; nor can unlimited latitudinarianism be permitted, under which any doctrine or no doctrine, Roman Catholicism or Atheism, Mohammedanism or Buddhism, might be taught in the name of the Church of England. If there is to be a National Church, there must be standards of doctrine, discipline, and forms of worship for that Church; there must be interpreters of those standards; and those interpreters can only be the regularly-constituted law courts

of the realm. If there be parties in the Church whose consciences are offended by these conditions, as the Ritualists say is their case, there are only two courses open to them: they must either secede at once, and form themselves, and those who adhere to them, into a free voluntary Church, like the Dissenters; or they must submit to the dicta of the law courts in the meanwhile, and agitate for disestablishment, and consequently freedom, for the whole Church, with the necessary corollary—disendowment for the whole Church. Which course do the Ritualists, and others like them, prefer? In one or other—disruption or disestablishment—the present troubles in the Church must eventuate.

"DOING BUSINESS."

THERE is a touch of almost grim humour in the subject of this picture, which has become one of the most popular works of the school to which the artist belongs, and yet the very humour consists in the absolute truthfulness of the scene depicted. Not only in the Judenstrasse at Frankfurt, and the Jews' Quarter in Mayence, and half the quaint old picturesque German towns, but in the very heart of London, a scene similar in character, if rather more sordid in detail, may be met with any day. Whether there will be an increased demand for ecclesiastical jewellery and Romish ornament now that Ritualism is to establish itself on its own basis and seek to be divorced from the State, is a question that perhaps has not yet affected the Israelitish dealers of Petticoat-lane; but it may be taken for granted that, should a brisk business arise in crucifixes and albs, chasubles and censers, stoles and apostolic rings, they will be ready to take their share of it, regarding these and all other things simply as merchandise, subject to the usual laws of supply and demand, varied by the ability with which they can select a customer more or less affected by sentiment. Anything may be obtained from these universal dealers. Whether it be an articulated skeleton or a latch-key, a fire-engine or a pocket-handkerchief, there is surely some emporium among "the people" where it may be found; and were David to go forth to meet Goliath in these days, he would make use of the occasion to make a "deal" with him, and establish a reputation by being able to "do business" under adverse conditions.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—Manchester may possibly be called upon before Parliament meets to choose a representative in the place of the gentleman who, at the general election, was paradoxically returned at the head of the poll by the Conservative minority. Mr. Birley is a member of a firm which holds Government contracts, and his legal eligibility is a matter of doubt, which will be tested in a friendly suit for penalties. In the event of his being unseated, the Liberals will, of course, contest the seat, if it be not yielded to them without a struggle. At the last election they would indisputably have carried all three candidates except for the minority clause, which prevented them using their whole strength. They will not fight at this disadvantage in filling up a single vacancy. As the Liberal electors of Manchester exceed the Conservatives twice told, there is no reason to doubt that, should Mr. Birley be unseated, his place will be filled by a supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

A BRUSH WITH PIRATES.—Late a schooner, sailing under the British flag, and belonging to a Chinese trader of Labuan, was captured near Mullinda Bay by pirates, in fifteen prahus, who tore down the British flag and killed three of the crew. When intelligence of this outrage reached Labuan, Governor Hennessy started in pursuit in the Dwarf, armed with his Consular authority and with a firman from the Sultan of Sooloo, to punish the marauders. Led by a notorious pirate of the name of Ati Bunding, they made a stand on the island of Ubean, their chief retreat in those seas. After trying by fair means to induce them to deliver up their leader, Governor Hennessy, with forty seamen and marines of the Dwarf, armed with the Snider and guided by an officer of the Sultan of Sooloo, landed and burned their village to the ground. The pirates were so humbled that Mr. Hennessy considered it safe to leave the Sooloo official behind to arrange about compensation for sundry piratical incursions.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES R. WELD.—Mr. C. R. Weld, late assistant secretary to the Royal Society, whose death (from a sudden attack in the region of the heart) happened a day or two ago, at his residence, New Bridge-hill, near Bath, was a gentleman well known in the world of literature, science, and art. He was in the fifty-sixth year of his age, having been born in 1813, at Windsor. He was the son of Mr. Isaac Weld, of Dublin, where he was educated, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1844. In 1845 he was appointed assistant secretary and librarian to the Royal Society, and held that post for upwards of fifteen years. He was known as the author, *inter alia*, of "The History of the Royal Society," published in 1847; "Anvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy," in 1848; "A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada," in 1854; "A Vacation Tour in Brittany," in 1856; "A Vacation in Ireland," in 1858; "The Pyrenees, East and West," in 1859; "The Highlands, Orcaida, and Skye," in 1860; "Sketches in India," in 1862; "A Winter in Rome," in 1865; "Florence, the New Capital of Italy," in 1867; besides which he was the author of several pamphlets on subjects connected with Arctic explorations. He took an active share in the arrangement and management of the philosophical department of the International Exhibition of 1862. He also represented this country at the Paris Exhibition as one of the Assistant Commissioners, and his report on the horological department was equally useful and elaborate.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL-MINES.—When examined at the close of the Coroner's inquiry into the Haydock explosion, Mr. Peter Higson, the Government Inspector of coal-pits, threw some light on the causes which so often make coal-mines "go off." Of course, such disasters can be prevented only by a thorough system of ventilation; and, says Mr. Higson, "there is not a great deal of skill required in ventilating a pit. It is simply carrying the air with you as you go on. Care is the great thing." Why, then, year after year, have we colliery explosions, with hundreds of victims? For this reason: "As mines are now worked, the management is not centred in any one man; but it is like a long chain—one link following another; and if one link in that chain becomes defective the whole management breaks down." Thus, if the fireman or the collier neglects his duty, the other pitmen are too often powerless to guard themselves against the evil effects; and, although a hundred men may pay strict attention to the rules, they are at the mercy of a single comrade who sets the condition of safety at defiance. To lessen the danger, Mr. Higson would so plan the underground arrangements "as to give these men the least possible chance of doing mischief either to themselves or others." How he would do so, the Inspector does not explain in detail; but there can be no doubt that he points out the only means by which our coal-pits may be made safe. Meanwhile, Mr. Higson insists on the necessity for ceaseless vigilance; and, unfortunately, there is but too good ground for believing that, in this respect, colliery owners are grossly culpable. It is essential that there should be a system, not only of ceaseless inspection, but of constant watching; and not less necessary is it for the viewers to be ever on the watch for those changes of atmospheric pressure which usually herald explosions. Had those conditions been observed in past years, the country would have been saved from more than one of the disasters which have carried mourning into a thousand homes.

THE NORWICH MURDER.—Several hours were occupied on Wednesday in the further examination of William Sheward, at Norwich, on the charge of murdering his wife. The medical evidence as to the remains found in 1861 did not go further than proving that the remains were those of a full-grown woman. One of the doctors expressed his opinion, but it was no more than an opinion, that the woman could not have been more than thirty, and he seemed to think that she must have been much younger. He also thought that she was a person who had not been used to manual labour. Some evidence was given by Mrs. Hewitt, a widow, and sister of Sheward's first wife, which showed that the friends of the latter were not satisfied with the accounts given of her disappearance. Some money was left to Mrs. Sheward as well as to her sisters; and Mrs. Hewitt went to Sheward's house to ask where his wife was. She said to him, "Will you be kind enough to tell me where my sister is? I should like to know where she is—I wish to know particularly." He said, "Your sister can write to me as she pleases; she knows where you are." The witness added: "I have asked the prisoner where my sister is more than once. He has made the same answer to me." Mrs. Hewitt's daughter, a young woman about twenty-eight years old, spoke to overbearing a conversation between her Aunt Nunn and Sheward. "My Aunt Nunn said to the prisoner, 'Mr. Sheward, I have come to ask you about my sister: what have you done with her?' He replied, 'I don't know; I have done nothing with her. She left me quite penniless; she cared nothing about me.' My Aunt Nunn said, 'Sheward, you are a false man; my sister never left this country.' This conversation took place at my house at St. Faith's. I don't think Sheward ever came to my house after this." This witness "fancied" that when she was a child she saw the prisoner's second wife in the prisoner's house one day when her aunt was absent, and mentioned some particulars of what happened, which, if true, would imply that an intimacy had subsisted before Mrs. Sheward's disappearance.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The official bluebook was issued on Wednesday. It chiefly refers to the relations of France with foreign Powers. In the military reports it is stated that the strength of the French army, on Dec. 1 last, was 334,280 men in the active army, 198,540 in the reserve, and 381,723 in the National Mobile Guard: or in all about a million of men.

ROME.

Monday being the anniversary of the establishment of the Pontifical See, the Pope, in full state, celebrated high mass at St. Peter's, surrounded by the whole Pontifical Court. His Holiness enjoys perfect health.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministerial crisis at Lisbon is a very perplexing affair. The Duke of Saldanha has declined the task of forming a new Ministry, and the King has again summoned the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, and instructed him to continue with the present Ministers. It is conjectured that one of the first acts of the Marquis will be to dismiss the Chambers.

SPAIN.

The result of the elections to the Cortes has been greatly in favour of the Monarchists, who have obtained 233 seats; while the Republicans have only gained 75, and the Absolutists 15. The latest advices received at Madrid from Cuba confirm former reports of the decrease of the insurrection.

The *Gaceta* publishes the electoral law for the colonies. Cuba is to send eighteen deputies and Puerto Rico eleven to the Constituent Cortes.

General Prim has ordered General de Calonge to be struck off the rolls of the army for having, as President of the Senate, protested against the revolution in an address to the electoral body. Marshal Pezuela and General Gasset have likewise been struck off the rolls of the army for having refused to take up their residence at the Canary Islands.

AUSTRIA.

The clerical party in Austria has suffered another defeat. The Archbishop of Schwarzenberg was convicted some time ago for disturbing public order by publishing a pastoral letter, in which he enjoined the faithful of his diocese to disobey the civil laws respecting marriage. The jurisdiction of the court was, however, called in question, and it was alleged that immunity in such cases was guaranteed to the Bishops by the fourteenth article of the Concordat. The Supreme Court of Prague has now confirmed the sentence of the Court by deciding that episcopal immunity and the fourteenth article of the Concordat are virtually abrogated by the fundamental laws which form the new constitution of Austria.

The trial of Prince Karageorgewicz for complicity in the assassination of the late Prince of Serbia is fixed to come publicly before the tribunals on the 8th proximo.

RUSSIA.

The Budget of the Empire for 1869 amounts to 482,000,000 roubles. In the revenue accounts figure a surplus of 4,000,000 from the Budget of 1867, and a surplus of 10,000,000 from the Budget of 1868, these amounts serving to cover the increase of 13,000,000 in the expenditure. 31,000,000 roubles are appropriated from special sources for the construction of railway lines and for harbour works at Riga and Odessa. The Minister of Finance ascribes the increase in the revenue to a more than usually satisfactory harvest and the stimulus given to commerce by the extension of the railway system. He expresses his conviction that nothing but a peaceful development of the moral and material interests of Russia can consolidate the finances of the country.

SWEDEN.

The Royal speech at the opening of the Diet, on Monday, expresses a belief that the marriage of Princess Louise of Sweden with the Crown Prince of Denmark would unite more intimately the three northern countries. The speech further announces that some new proposals will be submitted to the Chambers in reference to the constitutional relations between Sweden and Norway, and also a bill for the reorganisation of the army.

THE UNITED STATES.

The treaty with Great Britain as to the settlement of the Alabama claims has been laid before Congress.

In the Senate, on Jan. 6, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for a bill to prevent military officers from holding civil offices. The bill declares that only one salary shall be paid to any public officer, and that if a person holding one office accepts another the office formerly held shall be regarded as vacated. Some Democratic journals allege that the object of the bill is to keep military officers out of the Cabinet of General Grant. Early action upon the bill is expected.

In the House of Representatives a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature protesting against any renewal of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty was presented and referred to an appropriate committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. Kelsey, Republican, of Pennsylvania, instructing to inquire into the expediency of abrogating or modifying the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The following is a translation of a telegram received at Rio:—

"Villeta, Dec. 12, 1868.

"Yesterday, after three hours of the heaviest fire, we took Villeta. The allied forces are already encamped there, and our headquarters are already established on that spot. We took sixteen guns and 3000 prisoners, as well as great military stores of munition and of food. On our side we have about 1500 men *hors de combat*. In Angaitura great provisions of food and of military stores were found. The war is over."

The following is from the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of Dec. 23, received by the French mail:—

The River Plate packet *Aunis* has brought up a meagre telegraphic account of the great flank movement operation made by the Brazilian forces, by special order of the Government. At daybreak of the 21st the crossing from the Chaco commenced, and by the evening almost the whole force of some 20,000 men was landed, without a shot being fired, on the opposite bank a little above Villeta. Next day the Marquis de Caxias took command and began the march in quest of the enemy and to isolate the batteries of Angaitura. At about four miles from that post they found the Paraguayans prepared to dispute the passage of the stream at the bridge of Itasoro, and a severe and bloody fight, lasting two hours and a half, ensued, resulting in the dislodging of the Paraguayans, the routing of their 3000 or 4000 men, and the capture of six out of the eight pieces used by them. Of the details of this affair, no account has yet come; but it had cost both armies dearly, various Brazilian field officers having been killed and several wounded, including Marshal Argollo and General Goyno, slightly; and the Marquis de Caxias had a horse killed.

NEW ZEALAND.

We published on the 2nd inst. a telegram announcing that fifty Europeans with their families had been massacred in New Zealand by the natives. The same news, with a few additional details, now reaches us under date of Adelaide, Dec. 8. In this second despatch it is stated that the victims were settlers in Poverty Bay, and that horrible outrages were committed upon them. "Men were burnt alive, children mutilated, and the dead bodies of women thrown to the pigs."

NEW CORN EXCHANGE AND PLAIT HALLS were opened at Luton, on Monday, by Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. The buildings, which have cost £15,000, have been raised by the energy of the people of the town and district. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was present at the opening ceremony, and, in the course of his observations, acknowledged the cordiality with which Lord Clarendon had taken up the negotiations on the questions in dispute which had been commenced by Lord Stanley. The day was observed as a general holiday in Luton, and the proceedings were wound up by a banquet, at which Earl Cowper presided.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The following is the text of the Speech from the Throne, delivered, on Monday, by the Emperor Napoleon, at the opening of the French Chambers:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés,—

The speech which I address to you every year at the opening of the Session is the sincere expression of the thoughts which guide my conduct. To explain frankly to the nation, before the great bodies of the State, the progress of the Government, is the duty of the responsible chief of a free country. The task which we have undertaken together is arduous. It is not, indeed, without difficulty that on a soil shaken by so many revolutions a Government is founded sufficiently impressed with the wants of the age to adopt all the benefits of liberty, and sufficiently strong to resist even its excesses. The two laws which you passed during the last Session, and the object of which was the development of the principle of free discussion, have produced two opposite effects, which it may be useful to point out. On the one hand, the press and public meetings have created in a certain quarter a factious agitation, and have caused the reappearance of ideas and passions which were believed to be extinguished; but, on the other hand, the nation, remaining insensible to the most violent incitement, steadfastly upon my firmness for the maintenance of order, has not felt its faith in the future shaken.

Remarkable coincidence! The more adventurous and subversive minds sought to disturb public tranquillity, so much the more profound became the peace of the country, commercial transactions resumed a fruitful activity, the public revenues increased considerably, the public interests were reassured, and the greater part of the recent elections gave a new support to my Government. The Army Law and the subsidies granted by your patriotism have contributed to strengthen the confidence of the country, and in the just consciousness of its pride it experienced a real satisfaction the moment it learnt that it was in a position to confront every eventuality. The land and sea forces, strongly constituted, are upon a peace footing. The effective strength of the active army does not exceed that which existed under former systems; but our armament rendered perfect, our arsenals and our magazines filled, our reserves well trained, the National Garde Mobile in course of organisation, our fleet reconstructed, and our strongholds in good condition, gave to our power a development which was indispensable.

"The constant object of my efforts is attained, and the military resources of France are henceforward on a level with its destiny in the world. In this position we can loudly proclaim our desire to maintain peace. There is no weakness in our saying so when we are ready to defend the honour and the independence of our country.

"Our relations with foreign Powers are most friendly. The revolution which has broken out beyond the Pyrenees has not altered our good relations with Spain; and the Conference to stifle a threatening conflict in the East is a great act, of which we should appreciate the importance. This Conference approaches its consummation; and all the Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the principles calculated to bring about a reconciliation between Greece and Turkey. If, therefore, as I firmly hope, nothing shall arise to disturb general harmony, it will be our fortune to realise many projected improvements, and we shall endeavour to solve all the practical questions raised by the agricultural investigations.

"Public works have been sufficiently endowed; parochial roads are being constructed; education of all classes continues to be successfully developed; and, thanks to the periodical increase of the revenue, we shall soon be able to devote all our solicitude to the diminution of public burdens. The moment is drawing nigh when, for the third time since the establishment of the empire, the Legislative Body will be constituted afresh by a general election, and each time it will have attained the limit of its legal duration—a thing hitherto unknown. This regularity is due to the harmony which has always existed between us, and to the confidence which I feel in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage. The popular passions are stanch in their faith in their affections, and if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarce ruffle the surface. Sustained by your approbation and your concurrence, I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the course which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, but also to maintain, without discussion, the essential bases of the Constitution, which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks. 'A good tree is known by the fruit it bears,' says the Gospel.

"Well, if we cast a glance at the past, which is the Government that has given to France seventeen years of ever-increasing quiet and prosperity? Certainly every Government is liable to error, and fortune does not smile upon all enterprises; but that which constitutes my strength is the fact that the nation does not ignore that for twenty years I have not had a single thought, I have not done a single deed, of which the motive was other than the interest and greatness of France. Nor is it ignorant of the circumstance that I was the first to desire a rigorous control over the conduct of affairs; that I, with this object, increased the powers of the deliberative assemblies, persuaded that the real support of a Government is to be found in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. This Session will add fresh services to those which you have already rendered to the country. Soon the nation, called together in its comitia, will sanction the policy which we have pursued. It will once more proclaim by its votes that it does not desire revolution, but wishes to test the destinies of France upon the intimate alliance of power with liberty."

MR. COBURN ON CLERICAL FONDNESS FOR WARLIKE TOPICS.—Mr. Cobden thus concluded a letter to a ministerial correspondent:—"Will you pardon me if, before I lay down my pen, I so far presume upon your forbearance as to express a doubt whether the eagerness with which the topic of the Duke of Wellington's career was so generally selected for pulpit manifestations was calculated to enhance the influence of ministers of the Gospel or promote the interests of Christianity itself? Your case and that of public men are very dissimilar. The mere politician may plead the excuse that he yields to the excitement of the day, that he lives and moves and has his being in the popular temper of the times. Flung as he is in the mid-current of passing events, he must swim with the stream or be left upon its banks; for few have the strength or courage to breast the rising wave of public feeling or passion. How different is your case! Set apart for the contemplation and promotion of eternal and unchanging principles of benevolence, peace, and charity, public opinion would not only tolerate but applaud your abstinence from all displays where martial enthusiasm and hostile passions are called into activity. But a far higher sanction than public opinion is to be found for such a course. When the Master, whom you especially serve and whose example and precepts are the sole credentials of your faith, mingled in the affairs of this life, it was not to join in the exaltation of military genius or share in the warlike triumphs of nation over nation, but to preach 'Peace on earth and goodwill toward men.' Can the humblest layman err if, in addressing the loftiest dignity of the Christian Church, he says, 'Go thou and do likewise?'"

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The dense fog which prevailed for the greater part of Monday in the metropolitan districts was the occasion of many accidents, the most calamitous of which occurred on the Great Northern Railway. About half-past eleven in the morning a coal-train, consisting of an engine and twenty trucks, and which belonged to the North London Railway Company, ran along the line at a rapid pace until it approached the Copenhagen Tunnel, Caledonian-road. The fog was so dense that the driver could not see that the signal was at "danger," or "stop," and did not slacken speed. Fortunately, the points which shift trains from the main line to a siding had been opened, and the coal-train ran in there at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. The engine rushed against the spring buffers at the end of the siding, broke them, and caused considerable injury to the wall, 20 ft. thick. The engine itself was hurled into fragments, and the first truck was lifted high into the air and fell upon the broken engine. All the other trucks were damaged or overturned. Unfortunately, the driver and the stoker were killed almost instantaneously, and were buried beneath such a heap of debris that it took about three hours digging before the bodies could be recovered. A guard had leaped from his brake-van just before the engine struck the buffers. Had not the points been opened, the coal-train would have rushed into the tunnel and met in violent collision a special passenger-train which was coming. Scarcely two minutes after the coal-train had passed the siding the passenger-train emerged from the tunnel.

THE ST. ALBAN'S (HOLBORN) RITUAL CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following is a copy of the Order in Council on the appeal of "Martin v. Mackonochie" from the Court of Arches to the Queen in Council:—

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 14th day of January, 1869.

Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Goschen.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated Dec. 23, 1868, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas, in a certain cause of the office of the Judge, which was lately depending in the Arches Court of Canterbury, and was promoted and brought in virtue of letters of request, under the hand and seal of the Right Rev. Father in God Archibald Campbell, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London; by John Martin, a parishioner of the new parish of St. Alban's, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, diocese of London, and province of Canterbury, against the Rev. Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, a clerk in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Incumbent and Perpetual Curate of the said parish, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Knight, Doctor of Laws, the Judge of the said Court, did on March 28, 1868, by his interlocutory decree, pronounce that the proctor for the said John Martin had sufficiently proved his intention deduced in the 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th articles given in and admitted in the said cause, and that the Rev. Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, clerk, had offended against the statutes, laws, constitutions, and canons of the Church of England in the particular matters alleged and set forth in the said articles in manner as hereinafter mentioned, and did therefore monish the said Rev. Alexander Heriot Mackonochie to abstain for the future from the elevation of the cup and paten during the administration of the holy communion, as also from the use of incense and from the mixing water with the wine during the administration of the said holy communion, as pleaded in the said articles, but did give no costs; and whereas an appeal from the said decree has been prosecuted to your Majesty in Council on behalf of the said John Martin in so far only as the said Judge did not by his said decree pronounce that the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie had offended against the statute law and the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical by having knelt or prostrated himself before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration, and by having permitted and sanctioned such kneeling or prostrating by other clerks in holy orders, and did omit or decline to admonish him against so offending in future, and did omit or decline to pronounce that the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie had offended against the statute law and the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical by having used lighted candles on the communion table during the celebration of the holy communion at times when such lighted candles were not wanted for the purpose of giving light, and by having permitted and sanctioned such use of lighted candles, and did omit or decline to admonish him against so offending in future, and also did omit or decline to condemn the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie in the costs incurred in the said cause on behalf of the said John Martin; and whereas the usual petition of appeal to your Majesty in Council of the proctors of the said John Martin stands referred to this Committee under and by virtue of your Majesty's General Order in Council of the 4th day of November, 1867; and whereas an appearance has been entered in the registry of your Majesty's Court of Appeals on behalf of the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, the respondent in the said cause of appeal. Now, the Lords of the Committee having, in obedience to your Majesty's said Order in Council, taken the said petition into consideration, and read the proceedings and evidence transmitted from the Court below, and on four former days heard counsel and proctors on both sides, and, having maturely deliberated, have this day agreed humbly to report to your Majesty their opinion in favour of the appeal of the said John Martin that the decree of the Court below ought to be amended to the extent hereinafter mentioned; that the principal cause ought to be retained, and therein that in addition to the matters in which the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie was in the decree appealed from pronounced to have offended, and from which he was thereby monished to abstain for the future, he, the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, ought to be pronounced to have offended against the statutes, laws, constitutions, and canons of the Church of England by having within the said Church of the new parish of St. Alban's, Holborn, knelt or prostrated himself before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration, and also by having within the said church used lighted candles on the communion table during the celebration of the holy communion at times when such lighted candles were not wanted for the purpose of giving light; and that the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie ought to be admonished to abstain for the future from kneeling or prostrating himself before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration, and also from using in the said church lighted candles on the communion table during the celebration of the holy communion at times when such lighted candles are not wanted for the purpose of giving light; and further, that he, the said Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, ought to be condemned in the costs incurred on behalf of the said John Martin, as well in the Court below as in the said appeal."

"Her Majesty, having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof and of what is therein recommended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be duly and punctually observed, complied with, and carried into execution. Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

"ARTHUR HELPS."

Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, has been formally served with a monition from the Privy Council containing the terms of the above judgment, and admonishing him to abstain from the practices condemned by the Judicial Committee. In connection with the Ritualistic controversy, it may be stated that the report of the commissioners appointed by the present Archbishop of Canterbury on the alleged charge of heresy against Mr. Bennett, of Frome, has been forwarded to that clergyman's diocesan, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and that the case will at once be sent to the Court of Arches.

THE PROTEST OF THE RITUALISTS.

The following protest, drawn up, we believe, by the Rev. F. G. Lee, was formally made at All Saints', Lambeth, and in several churches both in London and the country on Sunday, and has been already very influentially signed by clergy of the High Church party:—

In the Name of God. Amen. Whereas, in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie," a judgment has been given by her Majesty the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, in which certain principles are laid down and acted upon, which, if accepted and generally applied, would seriously damage the Church of England in the estimation of the faithful both at home and abroad;

And whereas the said principles, in their nature, tend to dissociate the present Church as by law established from the pre-Reformation Church, and by consequence from the Primitive Church;

And whereas, moreover, the said principles, if strictly applied, are such as to render the due administration of the holy sacraments and the celebration of Divine service impracticable, if not impossible;

And whereas, furthermore, without any fresh legislation, the said judgment tends to curtail the reasonable liberties and lawful rights of Churchmen of one school of thought in a manner and to an extent unprecedented, while it lays upon another school a burden of observances which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear;

Now, we, the undersigned benefited clerks, having in mind the provision of Magna Charta that the Church should be free, and our own declaration at the time of our ordination, to minister the doctrine, and sacraments, and discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and realm hath received the same, do hereby solemnly protest against the principles of the said judgment being taken to be the true principles of the Church of England, and against their being imposed by penalties and punishment upon the clergy of the said Church for their acceptance.

THE PAYMENT OF ELECTION EXPENSES.—A singular correspondence is published in the *Huntingdon Gazette*. Mr. Brookes, the Liberal candidate for the borough at the late election, was applied to by the keeper of the Townhall for a moiety of five guineas, which were thus made up:—Opening court to proclaim election, £1 1s.; preparing and opening court for day of election, cleaning, &c., £3 3s.; fee to sergeant-at-mace, £1 1s. Without questioning the items or the reasonableness of the charges, Mr. Brookes wrote to the hall-keeper, saying:—"The late election was ordered to take place, I believe, by the Queen's writ, addressed to the Mayor of Huntingdon; and at the first blush it would seem, therefore, that her Majesty the Queen was the proper party to pay the expenses attending it. But it is very probable that her Majesty, if applied to for payment, would reply that it was the duty as well as the right of the people of Huntingdon to elect a representative, and that it was therefore incumbent upon the Mayor and town authorities to provide a fitting hall or place, and to make all preparations necessary for that purpose, at their own expense. And I am inclined to think that her Majesty would be perfectly right. If 'opening the court to proclaim the election,' for which you claim £1 1s., and 'preparing and opening the court for the day of election,' for which you claim £3 3s., were essentially necessary operations, as probably they were, I ought not to pretend to know whether they were or not, they were perfectly chargeable against and ought to be paid by the town authorities. And so also with regard to the fee of £1 1s. to the sergeant-at-mace. Maces are no doubt very attractive objects, and very necessary things, as symbols of authority, in many civil as well as in some state and some legislative ceremonial, though there have been rulers in former times, and spirited civic ladies in more recent times, who have

despised those 'gilded baubles.' But however much the mace itself may have been despised, it would be impossible to undervalue a sergeant-at-mace, or to ignore the claims of such an important civic functionary to his proper and legitimate fees. But those claims are good only against the civic authorities whose officer he is, and to whose dignity and prestige his services are so important. If you will take my account, together with this letter, to your present worthy Mayor, I am sure that he will coincide with me in thinking that the time has now arrived when, for the credit of the borough, no such demands should ever again be made upon those who may propose, or may be proposed, to represent it in Parliament.—I have the honour to be, your faithful servant, HENRY BROOKES."

EARL GRANVILLE ON CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.

ON Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture was held at Shrewsbury—the Right Hon. Earl Granville, the president of the chamber, occupying the chair. There were upwards of 300 of the leading agriculturists of the county present, and amongst the speakers were the noble chairman; the Earl of Powis; Mr. R. J. More, president of the Central Chamber of Agriculture; Sir John Acton, Bart.; General the Hon. Percy Herbert, M.P.; Colonel Corbett, M.P.; Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P.; Lord Newport, M.P.; and Mr. Figgins, M.P.

In proposing the toast of "Success to the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture," Earl Granville said, as far as he had been able to learn, there were only two objections urged against chambers of agriculture, it being said, on the one hand, that the landlords were opposed to their institution, and, on the other, that there was a danger of their degenerating into mere associations for promoting political and party purposes. He could not help thinking, when he looked around the table at which he sat, and saw the representatives of the first families in the county, that their presence on that occasion was a sufficient answer to the first objection. And when he called to mind the cheers which had greeted alike the members for the county and those gentlemen who had been opposed to them in the late elections, he could not perhaps help feeling sorry that it was an unsuccessful opposition; and when he saw by his side his noble friend the Earl of Powis, whose long political antagonism to himself had been co-existent with their long, warm, and sincere personal friendship, he felt that the two parties who when outside the walls of the chamber were political enemies were united to further its interests when they met within. There were several questions to which he thought chambers of agriculture might address themselves with the probability of obtaining practical good. First, there was that most difficult and delicate question of the relation between landlord and tenant, which was comprised in three words—tenure of land. It had not, he understood, been the custom in Shropshire to grant many leases; but there were some which were arranged upon a fair and equitable basis, and it was not to be denied that there were others which were simply disgraceful, opposed to the interests of national prosperity, and to the interest of the landlord, as incompatible with high rents and a higher cultivation of the land. This was a question which required careful consideration on the part both of the landlord and of the tenant; first, as to whether the extension of leases was a desirable thing; and next, if it were decided in the affirmative, as to what was the best way to adopt a gradual change. There was another question which merited the attention of chambers of agriculture, but he rather feared to approach it, more particularly as he had observed that none of the county members came within a hundred miles of it, and he might prove to be a fool who rushed in where angels feared to tread. He referred to the question of the game laws. A noble Lord had once said that he had no objection to rabbits, except that they were two or three inches too short. He (the noble chairman) had a shrewd suspicion that there was a larger number of gentlemen in that room who objected to them on the score of their being some sixteen or seventeen inches too long. He was fond of shooting, but he must confess that, even in the excitement of the sport, it always had appeared to him perfectly unjustifiable that, for the sake of a few hours' amusement, the growth of an animal should be encouraged which destroyed so much of the tenant farmer's produce. He was afraid, however, that the putting down of rabbits would prove no easy task. With the exception of a poor hardworking Curate of the Established Church, rabbits were, he believed, the most prolific animals in the world. Half measures would not do with them. It was impossible to keep rabbits within proper bounds, and he thought they must destroy them altogether. To accomplish this with a due respect to the rights of property would not be a difficult task for a body composed of the elements which went to make up chambers of agriculture; and either by the institution of some agreement between landlord and tenant, or by the creation of a wholesome state of public opinion upon the matter, they might put to rest a question which had occasioned more bad feeling between landlord and tenant than all the other disagreements put together. Questions of the drainage of land and of the utilisation of sewage also claimed the attention of chambers of agriculture. The towns wanted to get rid of their sewage, and it was of great importance to farmers that so much valuable matter should not be lost to the land. Agriculturists were now, he believed, convinced of the advantage of the system of deep drainage, and the experience of the past summer had brought forcibly to their minds the necessity of obtaining supplies of water in seasons of drought. How best to do all this was subject for debate and counsel in their several chambers. There was one other point to which he must refer, and which was, perhaps, somewhat of a hobby of his—he meant education. As he believed that the future welfare and prosperity of this great empire depended upon the education of all classes of its people, so he felt sure that there was absolutely no class in the country which was so deeply interested in its spread as were agriculturists. The good old art of agriculture had within the past half century quite changed its character. In the present day every man who was worth his salt wished to improve his own store of knowledge, and to see his children enjoy a better chance of acquiring learning than he had himself possessed. In these days it was necessary for an agriculturist that he should be an educated man. How many amongst them had felt the deficiency of their early education, and been obliged to accept the painful position of applying to others for information as to the practical results of scientific inquiries. It was not merely elementary education that would carry a farmer through his work in the present day. The higher he carried his business the more education he required, and this held good not only as regarded the farmer himself, but with respect to the labourers whom he employed; for, the more delicate the work they were called upon to undertake, and the more complicated the machinery placed under their care, the more requisite was it that they should have their faculties developed by education. It behoved agriculturists to move with the march of education, if they would avoid that which must otherwise fall upon them—a diminution of material wealth, the loss of social influence, and the decay of political power. He trusted that the Central Chamber would be enabled to suggest to the Legislature a measure which, if embodied in an Act, would relieve them from the danger of having their flocks and herds carried off by disease, and, at the same time, would not interfere with the necessary supply of meat to the teeming populations of large towns. He would recommend chambers of agriculture, as associations perfectly independent of politics, carefully to watch the expenditure of the public money, and, by keeping a constant pressure upon those responsible for it, to see that a shilling's worth was obtained for every shilling that was spent. With regard to the management of the funds raised by local taxation, he did not doubt, after what he had heard from previous speakers, that there was no real difficulty in the way of doing what was right in principle and just in detail; and a plan somewhat similar to that unanimously recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons last year would be adopted and would pass into law. The incidence of local taxation was the last point upon which he should touch, and he must say he could not conceive anything more disgraceful than some of the facts connected with the present state of local taxation,

If they were to ask an exceptionally well-informed man what sum was annually raised throughout the land by local taxation, he might guess at twenty millions sterling, and that might probably be about the actual figure; but there was not anywhere any official document to show by what means and upon what security this vast sum was raised. He saw that the Chamber of Agriculture purposed dealing with the question of rating; and he would venture to give them one word of caution. They had a new Parliament, in which the manufacturing interest was more largely represented than heretofore, and they might be sure that any measure brought forward by agriculturists would be most carefully examined, and they must be prepared to meet with counter claims. He could not help thinking that the more careful they were in ascertaining the character of the ground upon which they trod, in seeing the exact ways in which they wished to effect a change, the more likely they were to succeed. As he did not himself hold much land, he would not say anything as to the advisability of their going in for rating woods; but, as they knew, he was largely interested in mining property, and he thought it possible that they might be able to make out a case for the extension of rating to mines. Since his visit to Shropshire he had met with some old friends who entertained the most gloomy convictions with respect to the future of England. They had explained how, owing to the machinations of certain unprincipled politicians, whom his (Lord Granville's) position debarred him from doing more than darkly alluding to, this great country will shortly lose its Church, its Army, and its Navy, and after a few spasmodic revolutionary throes will sink into the state of ruin and decay which had befallen a village apostrophised some hundred years ago as

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain.

Well, he had known England during a political life extending over thirty years. He had seen the country ruled by different Ministers; he had seen different parties in power; he had seen it not insensible to the occurrence of great and portentous events in other parts of the world; he had seen it suffering from adverse elements and from a deficient season of harvest, and yet during the whole of that time it had appeared to him that England, of whom they were all so proud, had been increasing in all that constitutes the greatness of an empire. Its wealth had been greatly increased, the level of general intelligence had been raised, the manners of the people softened, and the hostile feeling between class and class had been done away with. He trusted that this progression would not be retarded by the change which had recently taken place in the Government of the country.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS: THE NEW STREET TO THE CITY.

NOTWITHSTANDING certain financial difficulties with which it is hampered, the Metropolitan Board of Works still continues to push on operations for the improvement of the city committed to its care. One of the most important of these is the projected new street to connect the Blackfriars Bridge end of the Thames Embankment with the heart of the City, and on which operations have been for some time in progress. This proposed new thoroughfare will commence from Earl-street, New Bridge-street, close to the Ludgate-hill station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; thence it will run along a line drawn from west to east, a little to the north of the line of Upper Thames-street, to the south of the site of Doctors'-commons and of St. Paul's-churchyard. It will cross Cannon-street at the end of Bow-lane; thence turn slightly northward, and come out at the end of Walbrook, in the Poultry, on the east side of the Mansion House. Its total length will be about equal to that portion of the Strand between St. Clement's Church and Charing-cross. A section of the "inner circle" system of metropolitan railways is to run alongside the new street, and the works for both are to be carried on simultaneously, the railway company, we believe, having undertaken the construc-

tion of the street along with their line, and to be repaid by the Metropolitan Board that portion of the expense that relates to the public thoroughfare. Our Engraving shows portions of the work.

SOURMELI, THE COMMANDER OF THE ENOSSIS.

WE have all lately heard a great deal of the Enossia, which, it turns out, has not been blown up after all; and that celebrated blockade-runner, which has been so constantly employed in conveying fugitives, patriots, arms, ammunition and stores, is likely to be the most famous vessel of modern times. Scarcely less famous is her commander, Sourmeli, who, during a year—in fact, ever since the tragical end of the Arcadi—has victualled the insurgents, in conjunction with Orloff, who is commander of another vessel, the Crete. There can be no doubt that Sourmeli is an admirable seaman, and that even the new Turkish blockaders, fast and easily handled as they may be, will have to look sharp before they catch the Enossis in the dark nights, when she sails without a light or a sound on her decks, and arrives in one of the Cretan bays by a kind of intuition. The marvel is that a mistake is never made, and the vessel is always taken into the right creek, though there are so many indentations of that coast. Under the very nose of the enemy, Sourmeli lies-to for just as long as it takes to land his cargo of 3000 sacks of farina or biscuits and 600 cases of cartridges, and to ship his living

freight of women and children, who make their escape to Greece from the villages that have been destroyed by the Turks. Sourmeli has never lost any part of his cargo, and has made above sixty voyages. After each of these dangerous excursions when he reaches Syra he hastens to visit his wife and child; but he is always ready to start again when required; and it may be doubted whether any individual has saved so many lives and contributed so largely to the continuance of the insurrectionary cause. That is how Sourmeli has gone about his work hitherto; but perhaps that is all put an end to now, and his occupation gone for the time, and in the particular direction in which he has recently worked. We shall see shortly, no doubt.

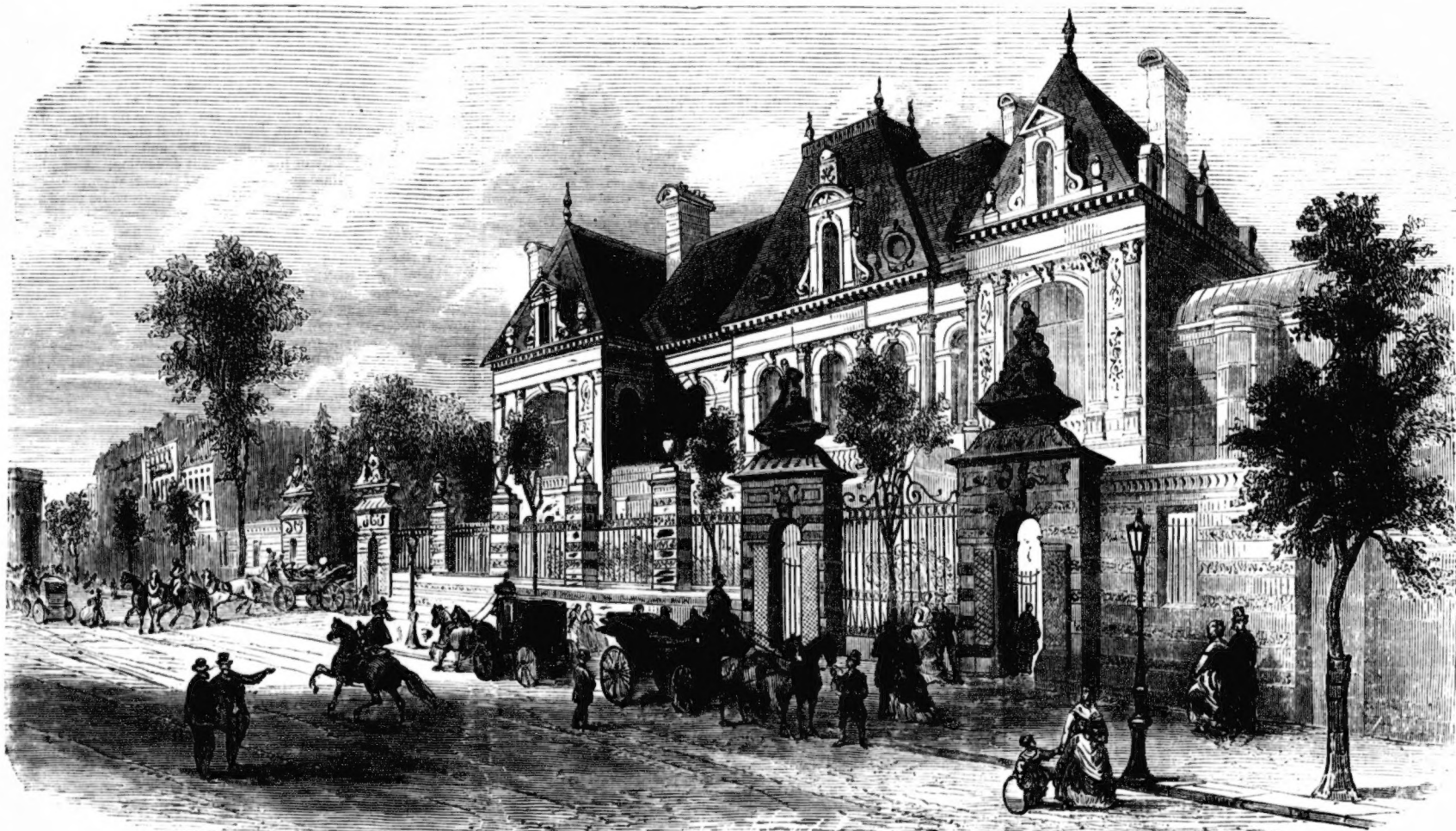
RESIDENCE PURCHASED BY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

AFTER all, the "affairs of Spain" have not altogether borne out either the hopes or the fears of those who prophesied of the results of the revolution. Few great events do exactly answer people's expectations either way, and it is still very uncertain what will be the course pursued by patriots or politicians. It would seem, however, that the ex-Queen is waiting for another chance, even though she can have very little hope of being restored. Their Majesties are, it is true, on most friendly and intimate terms with the French Emperor and Empress, the latter going, as it would seem, out of her way to express her profound sympathy; but there is no need to give a fictitious importance to the courtesy of the heads of the politest nation in the world to those who are their unfortunate guests and seek an asylum in their very capital. It was impossible for Isabella to remain at Pau, where it was at first believed she would endeavour to maintain correspondence with the frontier, and for some time the residence in Paris was uncertain; but her ex-Majesty has now settled down, and a good many of the Royal jewels, or a pretty penny of the Royal savings, must have been expended in the completion of the purchase of the Hôtel Basilewski. House property is enormously dear in Paris, and this hôtel has been no exception to the rule; indeed, it was rumoured that her Majesty was willing to be off her bargain, but matters have somehow been arranged, and the hôtel is now consigned to its new tenant. It was built by Count Basilewski three years ago, in the new, or Haussmann, district of Paris, and carte blanche was given to the architects and decorators to make it worthy of the modern portion of the capital. It occupies a fine position in the Avenue Roi de Rome, almost at the angle of the Rue Pauquet. Six gates—four large and two of

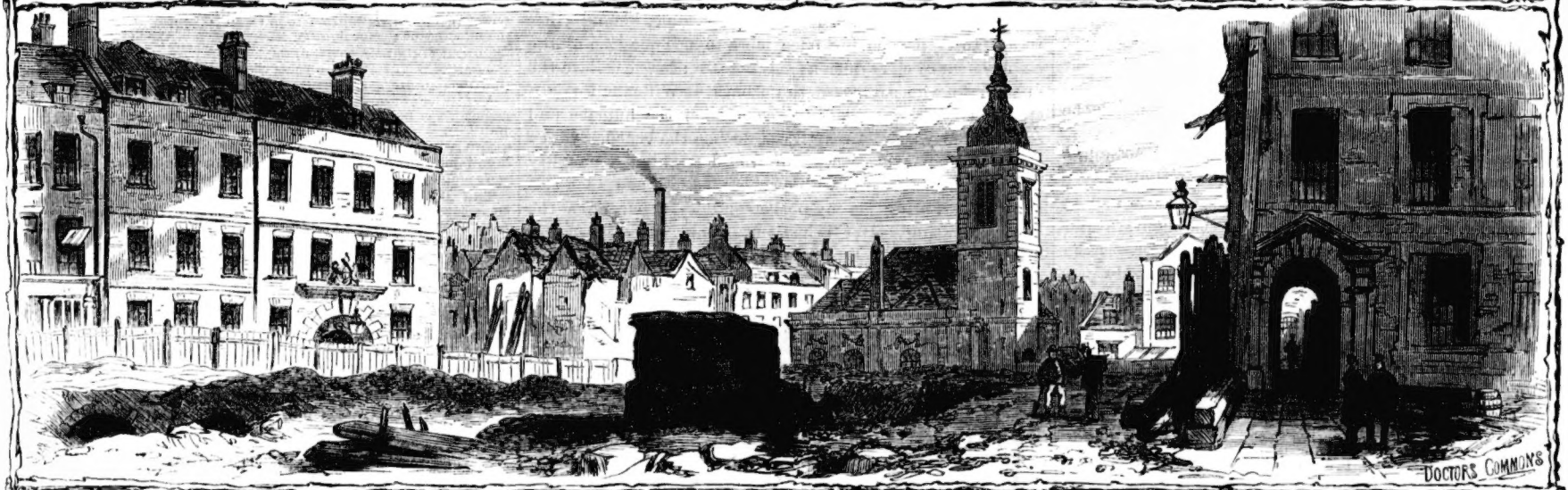
smaller dimensions—give access to the courtyard, and each of these gates is flanked by two stone pillars supporting allegorical figures, from the workshops of Bloche, representing the four quarters of the globe. Allegory, indeed, seems to have presented itself to the artists in all departments of the palace, even in the decorations of the façade, where warlike figures in all branches of the military and naval services do duty. The building, which is two stories high, is composed of three divisions, the outer ones extending laterally into the courtyard; while the centre, which is furnished with a portico supported by eight columns of the Composite order, is surmounted by the heraldic shield of the Counts Basilewski. The courtyard, paved with asphalt, is surrounded with evergreen shrubs, and there is accommodation for eight horses and twelve carriages. Altogether, the space on which the residence stands is very limited, for ground costs gold in Paris, and there is very little of either to spare; so that, when the new tenants desired to extend their grounds, the adjoining proprietors raised their prices from 1500. to 4000. The vestibule of the house is of white marble, supported by eight fluted columns, and the furniture is simple enough, consisting of a dozen or so of black wooden chairs, picked out with gold lines. These chairs come from the château of La Granja, near Madrid, and are therefore souvenirs. The interior decorations and furniture are not altogether completed, but they will be elegant; and the dwelling itself is not by any means an unworthy retreat even for an exiled Queen and her Royal consort.



SOURMELI, COMMANDER OF THE GREEK BLOCKADE-RUNNER ENOSSIS.



THE BASILEWSKI PALACE, PARIS, RECENTLY BOUGHT BY THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.



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THE WILLENHALL TRAGEDY.

THE Willenhall Tragedy is neither a dreadful murder nor a horrid suicide, nor a drowning, nor an explosion, nor a destructive fire in a dwelling-house. It relates to seven little boys, who had been fined at the Willenhall Police Court, were taken along the streets chained like dogs and handcuffed like felons, and were only rescued from gaol by the beneficent interference of some gentlemen who paid the fines and costs, amounting in all to £4 0s. 6d. The first-published account of the matter will be found in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, on page 47, and from that it appeared that the misdemeanour for which the boys were fined was pitch-and-toss; that five of them were under twelve years of age, and that neither of them had been in custody before. Upon these points the magistrate at Willenhall has volunteered corrections. The boys had not been gambling, but obstructing the thoroughfare and using naughty words; none of them were under fourteen years of age; and four of them had been in custody previously. When all this has been allowed for, it remains true, in the words of a Birmingham contemporary, "that several boys of tender age were charged with a comparatively venial offence; that, instead of being dismissed with a warning, they were subjected to a fine, with costs, entirely beyond their means of payment; that, in default of payment, they were taken, chained and handcuffed, in custody of the police, for seven days' imprisonment at Stafford; and that the manner of taking them, the sentence, and the whole circumstances of the case were such as to induce a very strong feeling of hostility to the law and its administrators—as evidenced by the fact that several gentlemen, strangers to the place, stepped in and paid the fines and costs." This is what we venture to call the Willenhall Tragedy. Nor is the case made less tragical by the fact that one of the boys who were being taken in chains to prison earned six shillings a week for his mother:—"I can only speak for my boy, Sir. He earns me six shillings a week. He's a good lad. I haven't money enough to free him; and what he's to do when he comes out of Stafford, I don't know. He can't walk the twenty miles home." Technically, the story is not tragic, because it does not end so ill as it might have done; but most tragical it is in its intent, in the *motif* of the narrative.

Not the least obviously outrageous portion of the story is that the fines, which were trivial, amounting to three and sixpence, for these seven desperate and dangerous characters, were increased to £4 0s. 6d. by the expenses. Now, why should magistrates' clerks be paid by fees in the country any more than in London? To fine, chain, drive through the streets like dogs, and consign to gaol for seven days seven little English boys is made to cost £4, or 11s. odd a piece. And the only certainty about the case is that for this sum the boys would come out of gaol worse than they went in, with a disgrace attached to their names, and a diminished chance of again getting into decent employment. We venture to think that the article is dear at £4 sterling. Nor is the case mended by the fact that the annexation of the costs to the fines as a *sine quâ non* appears to be a matter within the discretion of the magistrates.

In view of the degrading and often permanently injurious consequences of imprisonment for small first offences Arch-deacon Paley long ago advised that private individuals should be "tender in prosecuting" for minor breaches of the law. Is it too much to advise that magistrates should be tender in sending little boys to prison for merely obstructing thoroughfares and for talk that is not pretty? In the mean while, cases of this kind bring afresh under our eyes an increasing difficulty in our criminal and social economy. The more our cities and towns fill, the more thickly the houses are built, the more traffic there is in the streets, the more fastidiously moral and correct we become, the greater are our difficulties with small misdemeanants and small criminals—especially young ones. They interfere rather with our comfort than our safety; our civilisation not having overtaken them, they punish us by galling its kibe and embarrassing our minor polity. So it will be for some time to come yet. But, unfortunately, we have only one scheme of treatment for the

smaller misdemeanants and the worst of criminals. If a man breaks off a door knocker, or a little boy plays at pitch-and-toss, we have, in the last resort, only the same resource as is open to us if a man commits a twentieth burglary. We may fine if we please; but if the fine is not paid there is nothing for it but gaol. In certain cases, there is a power of compulsorily sending children to reformatories; but that is all. Now, a little boy who obstructs the thoroughfare and chivies the passengers is not yet in need of a reformatory; and yet we must deal with him in some way if his natural guardians neglect to do so.

It is not impossible that for misdemeanours which arise rather out of the accidents of civilised life, as distinguished from crimes and offences of what may be termed an imperial, character—i.e., such as would be criminal in any state of society—some kind of municipal, as distinct from imperial, polity may have to be devised and incorporated, without being absolutely merged, in the general system of our treatment of offenders. A system of municipal discipline or punishment, clearly understood to be so, and existing as a recognised institution, would not carry with it the disgrace or the demoralisation that attends upon the present system, in which misdemeanours and crimes are inevitably bracketed together for all social purposes, with the gaol as the common terminus of a street-lark, a rude flash of uncultivated animal spirits, and a homicide. The severities of what may be termed minor discipline in private are much less than they used to be—which is well; and the empire of beadledom is much controlled—which is also well. But, in this age of enormous crowds and complicated wants, we have not yet devised a stop-gap for the place left open by modern disuse of old machinery.

In the mean while, it is scarcely possible, among other things, to help referring once more to the question of the employment of clergymen as magistrates; for we believe the magistrate who sentenced these boys at Willenhall was a clergyman. It was alleged even against the humane and sensible Paley that he was "irascible" on the bench. Sydney Smith was an exception. He would frighten a naughty boy brought before him with a severe lecture, and then call out "Officer, bring me my pocket-gallows!" but, upon the boy's promising better behaviour, would put off hanging him (for stealing a "turnuc") until next time. But, as a rule, clergymen are totally unfit for the position of magistrates. In the first place, they are those who, as we think, Bacon said, of all men take the worst measure of human affairs; and, in the second, they look at affairs of all kinds from a point of view which may be admirable for purposes of denunciation and spiritual discipline, but which is unworkable for purposes of punishment in society. A woman who was arrested for holding her little girl—who had just been telling a fib—over the fire till she was well roasted, said, in justification, that she wished to give the child an idea of what the burning lake was. There you have the essence of the clerical idea of the proper treatment of wrong-doing. To a mind which looks upon chivying passengers in the street with a reference to eternal torture what punishment can well be too severe? Hence we find, as has been reiterated till one is tired of hearing it said, the chances are twenty to one, if you hear of any unusually cruel sentence in the provinces, that a clergyman was on the bench. From the days of Piers Ploughman downwards, the insolent severity of clerics has been complained of by the English people; and at a time when the separation of Church and State is a thing accepted by an immense number of Churchmen as almost imminent, it is not inappropriate to consider the question whether the Church, as representing the gospel of peace and reconciliation, and the State, as representing plain justice between man and man, are not both injured by the existence of that offensive hybrid, the clerical magistrate. We believe he brings disgrace on both, and stands in his own light as much as in our way. Nor will he be let alone by public writers till he has disappeared from an anomalous position, where his alacrity at making mischief and outraging the moral sense of plain people is the most noticeable thing about him.

"ROB ME THE EXCHEQUER."—Three men meet at a public-house, and they speak together of the advantage of having a pension. Whereupon one says to the other that he will show him how to get one, and the following performance takes place:—"No, I go to the Paymaster-General's office and make a declaration that he is entitled to so much money on account of a pension. Having signed a paper to that effect—which is readily furnished to him, without inquiry of any sort, on his giving a name, his 'own or anybody else's'—he brings back the paper to No. 2, who signs it with the signature of the examiner whose business it is to certify that it is correct, but who does not belong to the same office, and with whose signature, therefore, the clerks of that office are not familiar. This done, No. 1 takes the document to another office, where it is received by a clerk, who, seeing that it is signed by the proper party's name, without reference to the handwriting being that of the individual, hands over a cheque on the Bank of England, for which No. 1 gives a receipt. The clerk of the Bank of England, of course, pays the Paymaster's cheque, and the three parties at the public-house divide £866 13s. 3d. amongst them for their half-hour's work. This is exactly what was reported in the case of Walter Bell and William Rutter at the Central Criminal Court last week. Canred-tapeism possibly be extended to a further length than this?—*Echoes.*

A FACETIOUS PRISONER.—Cardinal Fisher, eighty years old, was seized as a plotter, tried for his offence, thrust into a barge, and pulled down the Thames. When his boat slipped under the archway of the Water gate, he tottered on shore, and, turning to the crowd of guards and carmen about him, said, "As they have left me nothing else to give you, I bestow on you my hearty thanks." Some of the rough fellows smiled, though they must have felt that hearty thanks from a good old man who was about to die could do them no harm. Lodged in the strong-room, he suffered much from chill and damp. The belfry not only stood above the ditch but lay open to the east wind and to the river fog. Fisher told Cromwell in piteous letters that he was left without clothing to keep his body warm. Yet the fine old prelate never lost either his stoutness of heart or his quick sense of humour. One day, when it was bruited about the Tower that he was to suffer death, his cook brought up no dinner to the strong-room. "How is this?" asked the prelate, when he saw the man. "Sir," said the cook, "it was commonly talked of in the town that you should die, and therefore I thought it vain to dress anything for you." "Well," said the Bishop, "for all that report thou seest me still alive; therefore, whatever news thou shalt hear of me, make ready my dinner, and if thou see me dead, when thou comest, eat it thyself."—*Her Majesty's Tower*, by Hepworth Dixon.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has conferred the dignity of Knighthood upon Mr. Matthew Digby Wyatt.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are now about to begin what to them will doubtless be the more agreeable part of their holiday journey, tired as they must be of the stock scenes of courtly civilisation in Europe. They are making their way to Egypt for the tour up the Nile.

THE PRINCE OF BELGIUM is again worse, the slight improvement in his health which had manifested itself having since the 14th inst. ceased. His Royal Highness is now considered to be in a very precarious state.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, accompanied by Countess Spencer, made his public entry into Dublin on Saturday. Their Excellencies were respectfully received by the population.

"THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE," says a letter from Laeken, "during the last two months has been very calm. She does not like to move about. She does not get up often, and sometimes she remains two whole days in bed. This explains why she is getting very stout. When her Majesty is urged to get up she invariably answers, 'The pictures are to run away; I must watch them.'"

THE LORD BISHOP (ELECT) OF LONDON has appointed the Rev. Frederick C. Cook, Canon of Exeter, and the Rev. Edmund Venables, Canon of Lincoln, to be his Lordship's examining Chaplains; the Rev. Frederic Horatio Fisher, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be his domestic Chaplain; and Mr. J. B. Lee to be his secretary.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY has rallied to some extent from the dangerous attack from which he was suffering a few days since.

BARON VAN DE WEYER, formerly the Belgian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is lying seriously ill at his residence, New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

LORD CARNARVON, the Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., have been appointed members of the Ritual Commission, one vacancy having been caused by the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and two by the withdrawal, on taking office, of Mr. Cardwell and the Lord Chancellor.

A NEW BOOK by Mr. Gladstone, "Juventus Mundi; Gods and Men of the Greek Historic Age," is announced for publication.

COLONEL THE HON. FREDERICK A. THESIGER, C.B., left London, on Monday, for India to enter upon his duties as Adjutant-General to the forces there.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Austen Henry Layard, Esq., M.P., the Chief Commissioner of Works, and Miss Guest, daughter of the late Sir Ivor and Lady Charlotte Guest.

THE CANTON OF URI is about to erect a statue to William Tell in the town of Altorf. It is to be executed by M. Imhof, a sculptor of Berne.

MR. ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, Q.C., formerly one of the members for the borough of Lancaster, and for many years Recorder of Manchester and Bolton, has just died in London, in his eighty-fourth year.

THE TURRET ARMOUR-PLATED SHIP MONARCH, seven, 1100-horse power (nominal), is ordered to have an apparatus fitted on board for the manufacture of gas for lighting every portion of the vessel.

THREE YOUNG MEN—one of them a mere boy—have been charged before the Barnet magistrates with being concerned in the recent highway robbery near that town. They were remanded for further evidence.

A SMART SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE, which caused considerable damage, was felt in Calcutta and throughout the Assam district on the 15th inst.

FORTY OF THE WORKMEN engaged in the tunnelling of Mont Cenis have been injured by a landslide, which came down on the very spot where they were employed. Fortunately, no person was killed.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF OSTEND has been commenced, workmen being engaged in filling up the moat in the northern part. The whole is to be terminated by July 1.

"GOING TO POT," like the kindred phrase "getting into hot water," is a relic of the barbarous policy of boiling to death, which was inflicted on poisoners in the olden time.

THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL NEWSPAPERS published in Switzerland is at present 201. Of these 163 are in German, 31 in French, 4 in Italian, and 13 in Roman. Six are published seven times a week, 32 six times, 33 three times, 72 twice, and 54 once a week.

THE VISITING JUSTICES of Taunton Prison have found the convict William Bisgrove to be of unsound mind; and, in accordance with their recommendation, he will probably be removed in a few days to the Asylum for Convict Lunatics at Broadmoor.

A SAD ACCIDENT took place at Bristol on Monday night. A lady named Rimmer was crossing a plank to reach the Cardiff schooner Mary Nixon, from Palermo, which was lying in the harbour, when she fell into the water. Her husband, the captain of the vessel, plunged in to rescue her, and both were drowned.

THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO have formed a committee to inquire into the means of preventing or lessening the destruction of property by earthquakes. The bricks used in building are reported to be very defective, and it is proposed to adopt a method of bracing buildings with iron rods.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAUPERS in the METROPOLIS in the fourth week of December, 1868, was 143,406—a decrease of 4204 on the figures of the corresponding week in 1867.

MR. C. S. PARKER, M.P. for Perthshire, has, it is said, been selected by the Government to second the Address in reply to the Royal Speech.

WILLIAM ROUPELL has been released on a ticket of leave, on the ground that his health has been dangerously affected by his lengthened confinement.

ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY VELOCIPEDS have become so frequent in France that in many towns—Lyons, Grenoble, and Montpellier, among others—they are forbidden in the public promenades and on the footways. At Bordeaux, in addition, they are not allowed at night without a lantern.

THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE ELECTION has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Colonel Wilmott, the numbers polled having been—Wilmott, 3511; Evans, 3478.

M. ROGELET, an advocate of Metz, who had not attained his thirtieth year, has just fallen a victim to a deplorable accident while bear-hunting in the forest of Bettainville. One of his companions, in the gloom of a wet evening, taking the unfortunate gentleman for the animal pursued, fired, and shot him full in the breast, killing him instantaneously.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL arising out of the late election contest at Exeter is pending. The Liberal working men formed a protection society against masters, who, as alleged, had been guilty of coercion. A list of these masters was read at a public meeting by the secretary of the association; and the masters, denying the charges, have served a writ for libel upon the secretary, who refuses to apologise. The hearing of the case is expected to excite some interest.

MARTIN BROWN, a young man twenty-two years of age, was executed on Monday morning, within the walls of Lewes gaol, for the murder of an old man named David Baldrey. The convict made a written confession of his guilt, stating that he had shot Baldrey by mistake, and that he had intended to murder a shepherd named Tuppin, with whom he had previously quarrelled.

AN INSOLVENCY CASE, which had been before the Court for twenty-five years, came before Mr. Commissioner Winslow last Saturday. The insolvent was a solicitor named Darke, who held an appointment as clerk to the Court of Exchequer. Some money having recently become available, several creditors came forward to claim a share of it. A claim made by Mr. Elderton, conveyancer, for fees to the amount of £70 was admitted, and several other claims were disposed of.

MR. RIPLEY, M.P., has intimated to his workpeople his intention, in the future, to give a share of the profits of his mill at Bowling to all employed there. All those employed will be entitled to a certain amount of profit in proportion to the wages earned, without being expected to invest any capital in the works. The profits of last year are to be divided upon this principle, and its value may be judged from the statement that a man who earned but £1 per week will be entitled under this division to 50s. as his share.

MR. SANFORD, United States Minister at the Court of Brussels, gave, three days back, a grand dinner to twenty-four guests, at the Legation, in the Avenue de la Toison d'Or. This banquet was remarkable for the fact that the service was entirely composed of American productions, and comprised oysters, meats, game, poultry, fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., all of which had been sent expressly from New York; even the French wines drunk had performed a voyage across the Atlantic and back, and had returned accompanied by American champagne.

LORD FERMOY, the Lord Lieutenant of Cork, has presided over a county meeting to consider how far it was expedient to memorialise the Government for the purchase of the Irish railways. The general tone of the gathering was strongly in favour of consolidating the lines and placing them under the control of the State; but as an alternative proposition it was suggested that Government should be asked to assist, on favourable terms, in completing the unfinished railways, of which there are about 250 miles.

A PORTION OF THE IRISH CHURCH CLERGY are ill pleased, it seems, at the rumour that their Bishops are conferring in regard to the interests of the Church without taking them or the laity into their counsels. Letters have appeared in Irish papers asking whether the Bishops are the Church, and expressing, in particular, a distrust of the Prelates, because they have passed an Act in their own interest lately, increasing the taxation of the clergy. What, it is also asked, have they done during the last twenty years "towards remedying those admitted abuses of long standing which were a source of danger to the Church?"

THE LOUNGER.

THERE is a rumour abroad, apparently well authenticated, that the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence is forthwith to be transmutated into offices for clerks. One of the reforms contemplated by the First Lord is the concentration of all the Admiralty civil service departments at Whitehall. At present there is not sufficient room there to carry out this reform; but, if the First Lord will consent to give up his official residence, as rumour says he will, then the Accountant-General's department, now at Somerset House, may be at once transferred to Whitehall. If this change should take place, I suppose that all the ceremonial gatherings, levées, or whatever they may be called, will be abolished. And surely they ought to be; for they are of no more use than the feather in the First Lord's cocked hat—in short, they are mere antiquated ceremonials come down to us from the time when Kings or Princes of the Blood held the office of Lord High Admiral. We have no Lord High Admiral now; long years ago the office was resolved into "the Commission for executing the office of High Admiralty of the Kingdom." This Commission is what is commonly called the Board of Admiralty. The office of Lord High Admiral was revived in 1837 and given to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV.; but the results of the change were not satisfactory. One has some dim recollection that his Royal Highness took the bit in his teeth and kicked over the traces. At all events, his Royal Highness had to be deposed before he had been Lord High Admiral one year, and the office to be put into commission again. Well, as the office is now for ever abolished, why keep up its expensive, useless, and troublesome traditions? I do not believe any mortal soul wants them kept up, except some few old Admirals, long since laid up, who may be disappointed that they no more will be allowed to present themselves at this mock Royal court, dressed in their antique uniforms, with their stars and medals upon their breasts, and fret their little hour again upon the stage of life. And perhaps these ceremonials had their uses, when the First Lord—as some First Lords have done—lived apart, fenced in by a chevaux de frise of etiquette and punctilios, unapproachable, inaccessible, except on these occasions. But our present First Lord is not one of this sort. He, one would say, likes to see with his own eyes, hear with his own ears; and, to this end, would wish to keep out of his presence no one, excepting always mere idlers and bores. Nor will he care for the honour and glory of the thing. The mere trappings of the office, I suspect, have no charm for him. From what one knows of him, one would say that he is ambitious only for the substantial honour of making his department efficient. He has shown that he has no taste for the merely ornamental. There used to be an ornamental junior Lord or two hanging on the skirts of the First Lord, like gilded-button fringe. But this he promptly changed. Every Lord now has his special work, and must do it. I have always considered that the great business of the Admiralty Board was annually, when it had to come before the House of Commons, to make a show of work; but our new First Lord's anxiety is, I think, to get the work done and let it show itself. In past times, when an Admiralty official—notably, one who shall be nameless—rose to make his statement to the House, we always knew that we were about to be mystified, bamboozled; and he—especially the nameless one—did it so charmingly, with such delightful candour and suavity of manner, that really we felt the pleasure was as great of being cheated as to cheat.

Mr. Layard, with the consent, no doubt, of Mr. Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms, is making changes in the arrangements of the House of Commons. As all men know, the House is not large enough to hold more than two-thirds of the members; and most men know that a Committee sat to consider this evil, and that said Committee reported in favour of building an entirely new chamber. This startling proposal has, however, not yet been adopted. It may be, perhaps, some day. Meanwhile our new Commissioner of Works is making more room for members within the present chamber. The Peers, and such persons as could get Mr. Speaker's special permission, have hitherto sat under the gallery below the bar. Henceforth no stranger is to be allowed to sit there, the seats are to be appropriated to members. By this change room for some thirty additional members will be secured on the floor. Then, in the gallery above, the Ambassadors' bench is to be given to the members. Here one row of seats, extending all along the front gallery, will be gained. This will accommodate about twenty-five additional members, making about fifty-five in all. But what is to be done with the Peers and Ambassadors? Well, behind the front bench is a passage; in this there is to be placed another bench, and the Peers and Ambassadors are to have that. This arrangement involves—first, a loss of seats to the public—those cosy, comfortable seats under the gallery—amounting in all to about twenty-five seats. Again, the Peers, instead of sitting under the gallery, in the body of the House, will have to mount up stairs. This will not be pleasant to those high personages. But what could be done? Members in their own House surely have a right to seats before strangers, be said strangers never so high in rank. It will appear hard to the Duke of Devonshire to be compelled to climb up stairs and take his seat on a buck bench; but is it not harder, your Grace, for Mr. Brown, a member of the House, though you are a great Duke and he but a cotton-spinner, to have no seat at all? Your Grace's seat is not so eligible as could be desired; but look at that Under-Secretary of State squatting in the gangway, who, to keep his equilibrium, has to clasp his knees in his locked hands! His seat, your Grace, is worse than yours. Besides, your Grace is no worse off than at least a hundred members who have to get up stairs to back seats; and, lastly, on a very busy night, whilst your Grace has a seat, there will be some scores of members, after all that can be done, who will have no seats.

This new arrangement is confessedly only a temporary makeshift. Barry's plan for building a new House does not meet with much favour. It is too expensive, and very wasteful of space. But, though that plan may not be adopted, something will have to be done before long. What a satire this building is upon those who planned it! When the fire destroyed the old Houses it was straightway resolved to erect a new structure, much grander, much more convenient than the old one; and a Select Committee was formed to obtain plans, select an architect, and superintend the erection. Well, in about a dozen years, after two millions had been expended, the Palace of Westminster, as it was designated, was ready for occupation, and the members of the Lower House assembled to take possession, sanguine that they had got all in the way of grandeur, and convenience, and comfort that art and skill and money could create. But when the Chamber came to be tried, two of the worst faults that could characterise a Senate House were discovered: first, it would not hold more than two-thirds of the members; and, secondly, small as it was, the proportions were so bad that when a member attempted to speak, his voice broke up into echoes, so that ten yards off you could not distinctly hear a word that was uttered. This fault was promptly remedied by putting up a false ceiling; but the first-named fault has never been cured—and cannot be cured, it is authoritatively said. No! After spending more than two millions of money—one million, say, for the House of Lords and one million for the House of Commons—to complete the irony of the situation, as John Stuart Mill would say, we find we must build a new House of Commons, at an expense of what? Who can say? About a hundred thousand pounds, it is alleged. My tip would be a quarter of a million.

Meanwhile, our new Commissioner of the Board of Works determines that, if at present we cannot have seats to sit upon, we shall have something on our way to the House to please the eye. Palace-yard is to glew with flowers, and the roof of the central hall with colour and gilding. A friend of mine who had been wearily standing at the bar for a long time, when the beautiful effect of the sight was pointed out to him, replied, "Yes, like a good many more things here, it is very pretty; but I would give all your beauty for a camp-stool."

The late Government will have to stand on its defence when Mr. Lowe, our Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall come to expound his

Budget, tot up the expenditure of the last year, and provide for the Estimates for the next year, unless the reports coming in from all quarters be untrue; for they tell us that no less than a million of money more than the House voted was spent in 1868, and that the Abyssinian war, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech, said that if the war ended in May the total cost would not exceed five millions, it has actually cost eight, though Magdala was burnt on April 17 and the army immediately started for home. The miscalculation as to Abyssinia was, of course, only a blunder—strange enough, but not criminal; but the expenditure of a million more than was voted—not about the war, mind you—is a crime for which the late Government must expect that our new Chancellor of the Exchequer will lash them, *suo more*, severely.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

Almost every month brings some new magazine, so that the natural order of precedence—that which depends upon age, dignity, or purpose—is for ever being disturbed in this unhappy column! Here, for example, is a magazine entitled *Westminster Abbey; or Reminiscences of Past Literature*. The idea is not a bad one. In this first number we have Smollett, Goldsmith, Ben Jonson, Thomas Lodge, and then, with a slight shock to one's sense of congruity in point of date, John Keats. It is hard to draw the line, but suppose it were fixed at the commencement of the present century?

In the *Fortnightly* Mr. Edward Dowden contributes a very readable and thoughtful paper upon "Lamennais." Lamennais was one of those logical-illlogical men for the production of whom, as a class, France appears to have a special aptitude. Such men are merely disintegrating forces, and their visible work ends when they have manufactured a few sceptics and bothered the existing framework of ideas. Mr. Robert Giffen, upon "Mr. Gladstone's Work in Finance," is one more illustration of an old idea—the immense amount of special talent afloat in the cultivated society of our own time. The paper appears to me to contain much that is original and valuable. "The Saga"—title too long to copy—which is translated by Mr. Eirik Magnússon and Mr. William Morris, is very delightful; and I am glad to see Mr. Morris at work in that field.

In the *Contemporary* there is a sensation paper on "La Lanterne," by Mr. George Lumley, and a highly sensible one on "Cholera," by the Rev. Thomas Markby; but *que le diables fait-il dans cette galère?* Professor Plumtre on "Marcus Aurelius and the Talmud," and the Rev. G. C. Perry on "John Bale, Bishop of Ossory," are both able papers; and one is pleased to see Professor Plumtre substituting the word "Self-Communings" for the word "Meditations," which has been usually applied to what might be termed the closet-papers of the most Christian of stoics, who, nevertheless, was a resolute persecutor of the Christians. One of the most impressive, and, let us hope, one of the most useful appeals made by Mr. Mill, in his "Liberty," is founded upon the fact that this wonderful man, so full of "sweetness and light," was a persecutor, and a persecutor, too, of men whose belief might have been supposed to have special attractions for a mind like his. It is certainly an awful lesson. But when will men—and women, with their natural genius for "the torture of the question"—learn its import? Which is, of course—never persecute at all. Who is there that does not keep a corner for the persecuting spirit? By-the-by, in his last words on the relation of the "Clergy and Science" Dr. Hannah is successful in applying the dialectical thumbscrew to his opponent, Mr. Farrar. But, as to the substance of the question, both combatants have only been beating the air. Is it possible that they should not be aware that all the blows have hitherto been blows that self-consciously struck wide of the mark?

Welcome, in *Tinsley's*, a fashion-plate again! Everybody must be allowed his little prejudice, and I hope a poor Literary Lounger may be permitted to like fashion-plates and cookery-books, as it is known to the whole terraqueous globe that I do. The paper on the "Highlands of Brazil" is very well done indeed. The introductory account of "Mr. Browning's New Poem," signed W. B. (? William Black), attains a lucidity of manner and a freedom from superfluities which are rarely to be seen in casual criticism. Mr. W. Gilbert, on "The British Playgoers," is very amusing.

Of the *Gentleman's Magazine* I can only repeat that it is a good magazine. Mr. Charles Willis contributes a very interesting paper upon "the Languages and Literature of the East." It is evidently the production of an expert, whose mastery of his topic makes it easy for him to render it plain to others. One would scarcely have fancied so much information could be so simply put.

Aunt Judy has of late been particularly felicitous. The "Scaramouch" papers are capital.

Mr. Beeton's magazines, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* and the *Young Englishwoman*, retain their vivacity and their skillful adaptedness to their purpose. In the former, how pretty are the verses, "Toujours Amour!" In the latter, the editor's patience, moderation, and intelligent kindness go, with good literature of the kind, to make up an acceptable serial.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE inexhaustible Mr. Robertson is to the fore again. At the Haymarket he has produced a three-act comedy, "Home," and at the PRINCE OF WALES'S another three-act comedy, "School," both of them derived, to some extent, from foreign sources, but both of them original in the main. That the obligation Mr. Robertson is under to the French and German works to which these pieces owe, to some extent, their patronage, is a very slight one, no one who is familiar with Mr. Robertson's singular power of writing vivid dialogue will be prepared to question. The dialogue, in each case, is "Robertsonian" to the fullest extent—the characters, lightly sketched in the Haymarket piece, broadly marked in the Prince of Wales's piece, are probably of the author's own creation. In each case the plot is the most faulty feature in the piece, and a bare suggestion of the plot is, I suppose, all that the French and German plays have afforded him. I am not speaking of my own knowledge, for I do not even know the names of the foreign plays in question. I draw my own conclusions from the evidence that Mr. Robertson's two comedies contain. At the same time, I had rather that Mr. Robertson had publicly admitted the full extent, slight though it be, of his debt to foreign dramatic literature. One is sorry to see the works of a man of Mr. Robertson's eminent ability as a dramatist associated, however faintly, with those of stereotyped dramatic hacks, who deliberately and systematically trade on the reputation of foreign authors. With about three exceptions, our "adapters" are men of little or no literary ability, and their professional peccadilloes are excused on that account. But it is otherwise with Mr. Robertson. We do not pull up a butcher for dropping his "h's," because we take phonetic delinquencies of this description as things of course with butchers; but, when we hear a man of education falling into such a habit, we are disposed to take him aside and reason kindly with him on the advisability of taking heed unto his tongue. A line in the bills to the effect that "the leading idea on which this comedy is based is derived from" such-and-such a work would have satisfied all cavillers, and Mr. Robertson's credit as an author of original pieces would have been in no way affected by the admission.

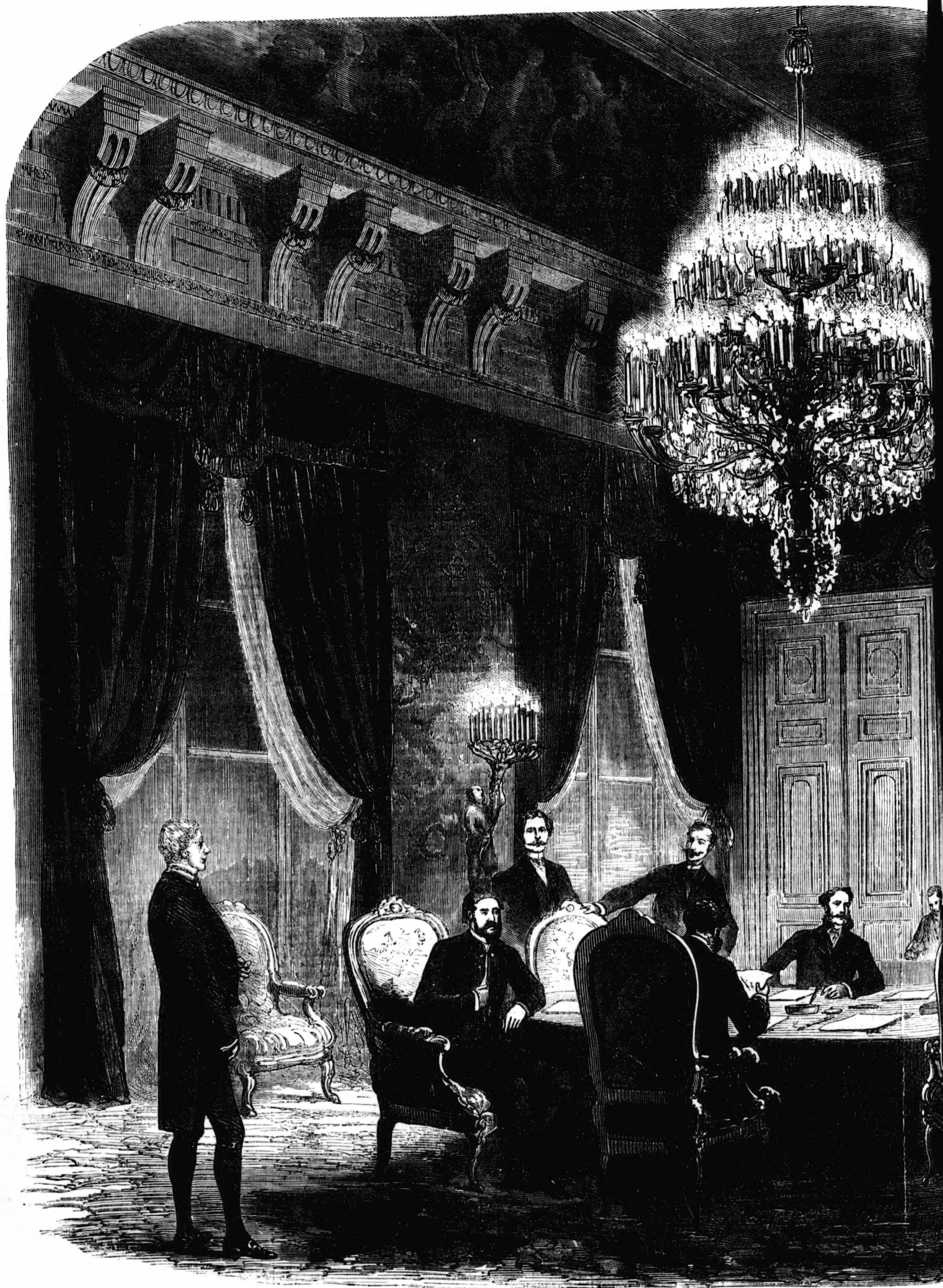
"Home," at the Haymarket, is in many respects a very charming piece. The story is unpleasant and improbable; but the playgoer who simply goes to be amused will be so carried away by the cheerful sparkle of the dialogue that he will be disposed to attach little importance to the imperfections in the comedy's plot. This is a bald outline of the story:—A gentleman, say forty years of age, who at eighteen left his father's home with the intention of enlisting in the American army, returns home unexpectedly, and (for no reason that clearly appears) passes himself off to his father as one "Colonel White." His sister (to whom he reveals his actual identity) tells him that his father is about to be married to a designing adventuress, and the "Colonel" determines to keep

up his disguise, in order that, by winning the love of this adventuress, he may be able to show his father that she is quite unworthy of him. He effects this end, with some little difficulty, and the lady is ordered by the old gentleman to leave the house. It will be seen that there is little of originality or of probability in the story, but the charm of the dialogue seems fully to compensate for these drawbacks. Mr. Sothorn plays the gentlemanly scapegrace "Colonel White," without exaggeration. It is not a remarkable piece of acting, but he is easy and gentlemanly throughout, particularly in his earlier scenes with the adventuress. Occasionally he indulges a tendency to Dandrearisms, which might be modified with advantage, especially in the scene in which he proposes to a young lady who is on a visit at his father's house. Any reference to Lord Dandrear's peculiarities seems always to be hailed with a shout of laughter at the Haymarket—there are people who would laugh if Hamlet delivered his soliloquy upside down—but Mr. Sothorn is surely too old a stager to suppose that that is most artistic which commands the loudest approbation. Miss Ada Cavendish—hitherto a young lady of no important professional position—surprised the house by the excellent manner in which she played the very difficult part of the adventuress, Mrs. Pinchbeck—particularly in the last act. Mr. Compton had a capital written part as Mrs. Pinchbeck's loafing brother, a sham Captain in the Mexican army; but he seemed to me to overact the character. Such an unmitigated blackguard in demeanour and personal appearance as Mr. Compton makes Captain Mountraffe would be intolerable in a tap-room, and certainly would stand as little chance of being admitted into the "inner circle" of a county gentleman's acquaintance as Mr. Eccles himself. Miss Ione Burke and Miss Hill played two minor parts very prettily; and Mr. Chippendale, an admirable "old man," gave due effect to the part of "Colonel White's" father. Mr. Astley, a very young actor, distinguished himself by the easy, natural manner in which he played the part of a very boyish adorer of "Colonel White's" sister. The scene in which the action of the piece takes place is very charmingly arranged. I was glad to notice the substitution of a neat but handsome wall-paper for the conventional pink panels with gilt mouldings with which we are all so familiar.

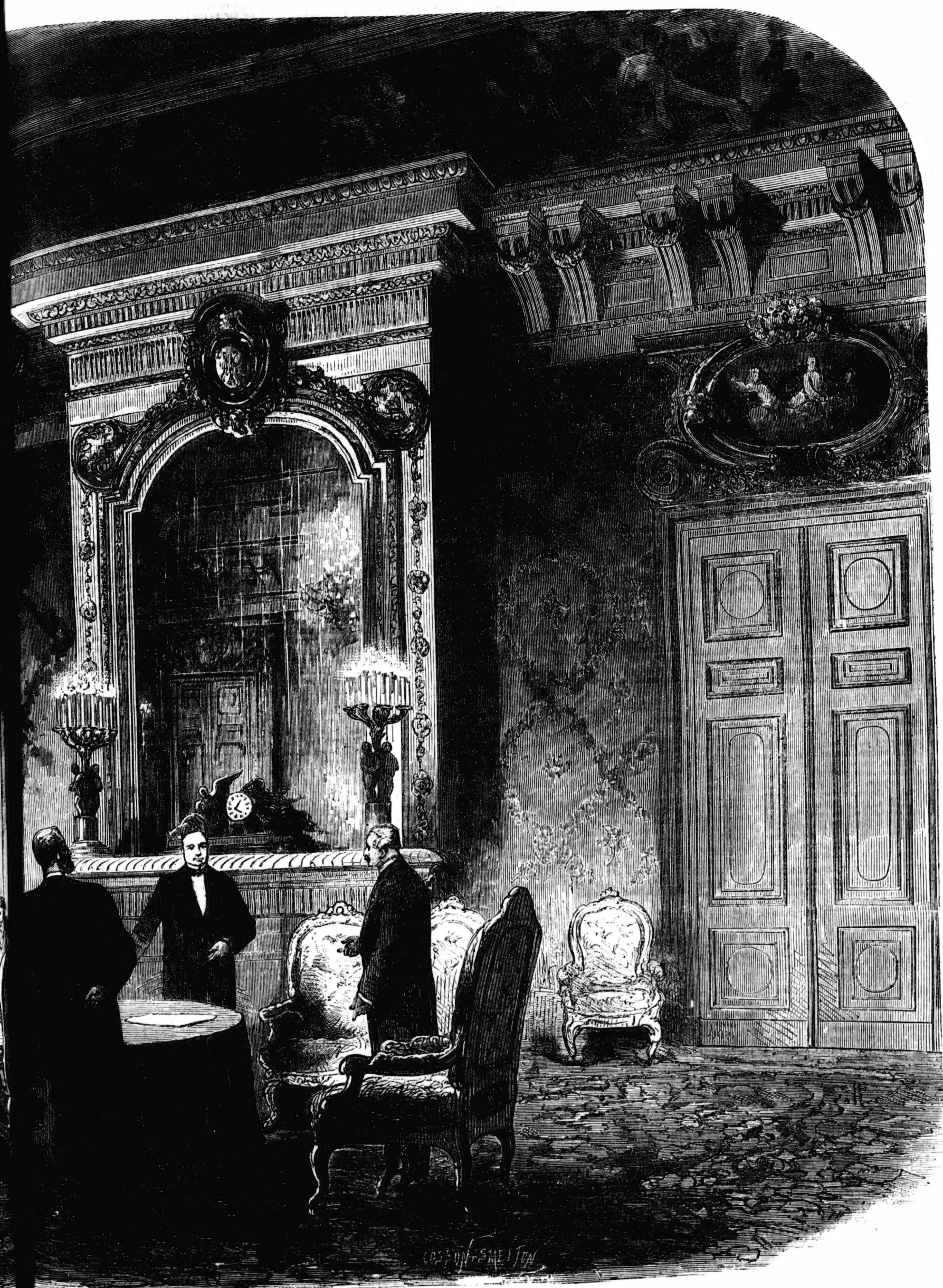
"School" is a much better piece than "Home" in every sense of the word. Its characters are far more carefully drawn; its dialogue, although not more amusing, pretends to a much higher literary character than that in "Home," and the story, improbable as it is, is one in which the audience cannot help interesting themselves. A critic who was disposed to be severe with Mr. Robertson would have very little difficulty in pointing out twenty glaring impossibilities in this comedy; but here, to a more marked degree even than in "Home," the singular fascination of Mr. Robertson's dialogue so completely carries the spectator away that it is only on careful reconsideration that the absurdities of the story stand forth in the fulness of their enormity. A girls' school officered by an affectionate usher; a girls' school whose examinations are conducted by a dissipated old Regency "beau" and two dashing young guardsmen; a girls' school in which the young ladies are allowed to roam over extensive grounds late at night with the young guardsmen in question, is simply an astounding anomaly, admitting of no explanation whatever. But the manner in which the piece is written—sometimes humorous, sometimes cynical, sometimes even poetical, but always brilliant—is so singularly fascinating that these incongruities scarcely challenge attention during the progress of the piece. It is, I think, a very high compliment to Mr. Robertson to say that, although at the Prince of Wales's his plots have always been feeble, his pieces have always been eminently successful. When a dramatist triumphs by purely legitimate means over the serious drawback of a clumsy plot, he vindicates his claim to the highest intellectual honours of his profession. The piece is exquisitely played. Miss Marie Wilton has, I venture to think, done more to elevate the tone of dramatic entertainments during the past four years than any person who has held the reins of management in a London theatre during the past fifty. A management that in the course of four years has produced "War to the Knife," "One Hundred Thousand Pounds," "Society," "Play," "Caste," "Ours," "How She Loves Him," and "School"—all practically original—deserves well of its audiences. "Tame Cats" was a failure; but, still, it was original. Indeed, with one or two exceptions at the outset of her managerial career, all the pieces that Miss Wilton has produced have been practically original, and nearly all eminently successful. She has collected a company that is unique in its completeness; and every piece that she produces is placed upon the stage with exceptional care and good taste. She finds her reward, not only in the pecuniary success of her venture, but also in the fact that gentlemen of good social position are constantly applying to be admitted into the rank and file of her company—a fact which enables her to produce with singular completeness the special class of plays for which her theatre is famous. It is difficult to speak critically of such a company as she has collected. I have exhausted all I can say of Miss Wilton as an actress and as a manageress. I am ashamed to repeat my notes of admiration about Mr. Hare, and I blush to think of the enthusiastic things I have said of Miss Carlotta Addison. Mr. Hare appears in a character which presents a marked difference to any of the "old men" with which his name is associated. In the first three acts of the piece he is a padded, painted, dyed old buck, juvenile in dress, but decrepid and purblind nevertheless. In the last act he throws off all assumption of juvenility, and appears as a respectable—even venerable—old gentleman. Those who are familiar with Mr. Hare's marvellous resources in the matter of "make-up" will readily see that Mr. Robertson has afforded him a fine scope for the exercise of his ability in this respect. Exactly two years ago, the spirit of prophecy being upon me, I foretold in these columns that Miss Carlotta Addison (then a very insignificant young lady playing an ineffective part in a feeble burlesque) would within two years, and with ordinary luck, be at the very top of her profession. I beg to point to her exquisite performance of Bella in "School" as a proof of the curious accuracy of my prophecy. Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Montague, as two "swells" of utterly different type, simply confirmed the opinions that every one has entertained for many months past—that they are the best representatives of that class on the stage. Mr. Robertson has a singular faculty of taking his "Falklands and Julias" out of the region of commonplace, and Mr. Montague and Miss Addison, who represent Mr. Robertson's version of those types in "School," second him admirably. Mr. Addison made his first appearance at this theatre as a fussy, pedantic, good-hearted old schoolmaster, and was received with marked enthusiasm. The scenery of the piece is charming. I have been so successful in one prophecy that I am almost tempted to venture on another, and to say that "School" will run till next Christmas!

Mr. Robert Buchanan will give the first public reading from his own works in the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, the 25th inst. The programme includes some of the finest and most human of his pieces, with two that have never been printed. As he has been very successful in Scotland, there is every reason to believe that these readings will be highly attractive in London.

THE EDINBURGH LIFE-BOAT BAZAAR.—The proceeds arising from this bazaar, which has just concluded, in Edinburgh, have amounted to the very handsome sum of £350, which, added to the £650 previously collected by the ladies of Edinburgh, makes £1000, which amount is to be appropriated to an endowment fund for the permanent support of the Edinburgh and R. M. Ballantyne life-boat, which is stationed at Port Logan, Wigtonshire, under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution. The cost of the boat was principally contributed about three years ago by the workpeople, including men and women, of Edinburgh. The ladies of that city subsequently determined to supplement this humane effort by organising a bazaar on a large scale, which has just terminated very successfully. The life-boat cause is deeply indebted to Miss E. M. Hope (the honorary secretary), Miss M. Oliver (the treasurer); Admiral Sir W. Hope Johnstone; R. M. Ballantyne, Esq., of Edinburgh, and other friends in all parts of the country, for their hearty and untiring co-operation in support of the ladies' life-boat endowment fund.



A MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE



THE TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE.

THE CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

THE Conference, at a meeting last Saturday, agreed on a protocol, which was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries except the Turkish Ambassador, who awaited instructions from his Government, which have since been received, and Djemil Pacha has also adhibited his signature to the protocol. No official announcement of the contents of the document has yet been made; but the *France* gives what it says it has reason to believe is the substance of the declaration, according to which the Conference will support the first three points of the Turkish ultimatum, will refer the fourth to the decision of the tribunals, and will consider the fifth point as contained by implication in the first three. Turkey would then declare herself ready to withdraw her ultimatum should Greece accept the views of the Powers on the essential points of the difficulty.

The Conference met again on Wednesday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and a Paris telegram states that Count Walewski is to leave Marseilles on Sunday next for Athens, to convey to the Greek Government the declaration of the Powers.

The *Independence Belge* says—"The proposition to employ force (against Greece), should occasion demand it, was made at the Conference, but it was rejected, chiefly in consequence of the observations of the English Minister."

Referring to that declaration, the Paris *Temps* remarks that if this is all the famous protocol contains it may be supposed that Greece will offer no objection to it. "But will the questions in dispute between the Greek kingdom and the Ottoman empire be settled for all that?" it asks. "Was it really worth while to assemble a Conference for the purpose of still more clearly demonstrating the inability of Europe to agree upon anything else than mere commonplace declarations of principles?" The *Temps* thinks that an exchange of notes between the Powers would have been much better. The London *Times*, on the other hand, writes thus on the same subject:—

The action of the Conference has been novel; its attitude is novel; and, like all novelties, the Conference has been exposed to a good deal of random criticism. We cannot pretend even now, when the end has justified the experiment, that its proceedings have been throughout marked with perfect wisdom, but they have been substantially sound. Let us remember the state of things which existed at the time the Conference was opened. Greece, it must always be borne in mind, is a protected kingdom. It has been so from the time when Greece again became something more than a geographical expression. Its independence has been, and is, guaranteed by the three great Powers. But it need scarcely be added that this guarantee and protection can only be claimed during good behaviour. We could not, in the case of an unprovoked attack upon Greece, say of it what was said of Savoy; and we were therefore bound, and the other guaranteeing Powers were bound with us, to examine the charges brought by the Ottoman Government against Greece, and to determine, before any breach of the peace was committed, what we ought to do. This is, in effect, what has been done by the Protecting Powers sitting in Conference with Austria, Prussia, and Italy. We believe, indeed, the Conference has not formally pronounced its opinion upon the facts as well as upon the law of the Eastern question; and it is one of the drawbacks to the completeness of its action that the Plenipotentiaries thus abstained from perfecting their work. But the meaning of their resolutions cannot be mistaken. It is idle to suppose that the Conference has addressed a note to the Greek Government laying down the international obligations of States at a particular conjuncture, which conjuncture has confessedly recently arisen in Crete, without having arrived at the conclusion that the Greek Government has violated these obligations. When the Plenipotentiaries tell Greece that no State can encourage insurrection in another State without violating international duties, they imply that Greece has committed this offence, or they are guilty of impertinence. The same observation applies to the other propositions laid down by the Conference, and the conclusion is irresistible that, if the joint Note does not particularise any of the incidents leading to the rupture between Turkey and Greece, it presupposes their occurrence. The Note of the Conference thus becomes an express warning to the Greek Government to submit to the public law of Europe or to be declared outlaw. Greece is adjured to make her peace with her adversary, or she will be exposed to the reprisals her adversary may exact.

ELECTION PETITION TRIALS.

WINDSOR.

THE case against the return of Mr. Roger Eykin (L) for Windsor has broken down, the petitioner having withdrawn from the case after discovering that the facts he had to adduce were of very doubtful character. Mr. Justice Willes, who tried the case, decided that Mr. Eykin had been duly elected, and amerced the petitioner, Colonel Richardson-Gardner (C), in the expense.

NORWICH.

Sir Henry Stracey, the Conservative member for Norwich, is the first who has been unseated under the provisions of the new Act. The inquiry was concluded on Monday. The hon. Baronet, who was examined at some length, denied that he had supplied any funds for illegal purposes, and stated that he knew of no illegal expenditure on the Conservative side during the election. He knew nothing of either of two prominent bribers who had absented themselves from the inquiry. Recriminatory evidence was then brought forward against Mr. Tillett, the petitioner. Mr. Baron Martin, in delivering judgment, stated that he should report to the Speaker that Sir Henry Stracey was not duly elected. The question as to costs and the general report as to corrupt practices in Norwich he should reserve. Sir Henry Stracey was not personally implicated, but bribery was proved to have been committed by agents.

GUILDFORD, BEWDLEY, AND DROGHEDA.

On Tuesday Mr. Justice Willes, at Guildford, and Mr. Justice Blackburn, at Bewdley, commenced the hearing of the petitions which have been presented against the return of Mr. Onslow and of Sir R. A. Glass. At Bewdley there was great excitement, and in the rush to enter the court a policeman was crushed to death. At Drogheda, Mr. Justice Keogh has declared that Mr. Whitworth was not duly elected. As far as the inquiries have proceeded, two Liberals have been unseated in Ireland, Mr. Devereux and Mr. Whitworth; and in England one Conservative, Sir Henry Stracey.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Major Walker has lodged an information in the Court of Session that he proposes to withdraw altogether his petition against the election and return of Sir Sydney Waterlow, stating that he is now satisfied that it would serve no public purpose to insist further in the petition. Major Walker had previously withdrawn those parts of the petition alleging personation on Sir Sydney Waterlow's side, and claiming the seat, so that the only part left of the original petition had reference to the question of the alleged invalidity of Sir Sydney's election in consequence of the firm of which he is, or was, a partner holding a Government contract. Now that Major Walker has withdrawn the whole petition, that question will probably come to be considered by the House of Commons itself.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND THE OECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—A pastoral letter was read, on Sunday, in all the Roman Catholic churches throughout London, from Archbishop Manning, which dealt exclusively with the Oecumenical Council, to be held in Rome towards the close of the present year. He says that, during the last few months, the Pope has published three Apostolic letters of vital importance to the Catholic Church, and to the whole Christian world. The first is the Bull of Indiction, convoking an Oecumenical Council, to be opened in the Vatican on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in this year; the second is a paternal invitation to the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Eastern Churches, now unhappily in schism; the third is a loving appeal to those who in the western world have been separated during the last 500 years from the unity of the faith and of the Church. Dr. Manning asks the prayers of the clergy and people of his diocese for the happy issue of the Oecumenical Council, and enjoins the clergy to hold special services each week for the same purpose. The council will, it appears, be called the "First Council of the Vatican," as it will be held in the right transept of St. Peter's. The transept will, it is said, accommodate upwards of 2,000 persons, and will be so arranged that the voice of each speaker may be heard distinctly throughout the whole council chamber. The stalls erected for the accommodation of the Prelates will cost £9,000 or £10,000; and to make up this sum, as well as to meet the other enormous expenses which the Pope will incur, subscriptions are being actively raised in many Continental nations, and also among the Roman Catholics of England. The labours before the council are so immense that it is considered six months will not suffice to complete them.

THE LATE JOHN DICKINSON AND THE PAPER MANUFACTURE.

WE of the present day, with our newspapers issued daily by the hundred thousand, can form but a faint idea of what was the state of the paper manufacture, now so important a branch of industry in this country, even at so late a period as the commencement of the present century. Instead of paper being reeled off in webs many feet in width, and at the rate sometimes of upwards of a mile in the hour in length, each sheet had at that time to be made separately on a mould by hand, and had then to be subjected to various subsequent processes before it was in a state fit for use. To obtain a uniform and continuous supply for any purpose was almost a matter of impossibility, and the necessity of applying machinery to this manufacture was beginning to be felt, while the success which had attended its introduction into the spinning and weaving industries gave encouragement of success. Yet the whole change from a system of manufacture almost medieval in its rudeness was comprised within the lifetime, and was in great measure effected by the exertions and ingenuity, of the gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this paragraph, and who was buried, on Monday last, at Kensal-green. John Dickinson, eldest son of Captain James Dickinson, R.N., was born on March 29, 1782, and had, therefore, nearly completed his eighty-seventh year at the time of his decease. His father, of a north country family, was himself the son of a naval captain, and his mother came of an old French family, the Cossés, of Brissac, though her immediate ancestors had been driven by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to settle in this country. It is probable that, as has been the case in many other instances, it was to this infusion of French blood that much of the inventive faculty to which Mr. Dickinson owed his subsequent success was due. The intimacy subsisting between Captain Dickinson's family and Mr. Andrew Strahan, at that time the King's printer, influenced his future career as connected with the supply and manufacture of paper. On the expiration of his indentures, he commenced business in Walbrook, and shortly after joined Mr. George Longman, brother of the late Mr. Longman, of Paternoster-row, and some time member for Maidstone, and carried on business with him, and subsequently with his nephew, in the premises in the Old Bailey, so long associated with the name of Dickinson and Co. It was not, however, until the year 1806 that the first patent "for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length" was taken out by Mr. Henry Fourdrinier; and this was soon followed by Mr. Dickinson's patent of June 30, 1807, for machinery for cutting and planing paper thus made. Fourdrinier's patent for the paper-machine which still bears his name was taken out in the same year; and it was about this time that Mr. Dickinson commenced his career as a paper manufacturer by the purchase of Apsley Mill, near Hemel Hempstead, to which in the course of time four other mills in Hertfordshire were added, two of them constructed and the water-power for them created under his own superintendence. It was in 1807, before the commencement of the Peninsular campaigns, that he invented a new cannon-cartridge-paper, made by mixing together linen and woollen rags in certain proportions, so that after the explosion it was prevented from retaining sparks of fire. In 1809 he patented machinery for the manufacture of paper by means of an ingeniously-constructed cylinder of brass, covered with wire gauze and connected with an air-pump—a form of machine which still remains in use. This was followed by other patents for the manufacture of finely-faced copper-plate paper by a sort of veneering process, and for a machine to cut cards, both of which were successful inventions, and the former especially tended much to increase his reputation. In 1829 he invented the process of introducing coloured threads into the body of paper at the instant of its manufacture, which was again improved on in 1839. This preservative against forgery will have been noticed by holders of Exchequer bills, and many of us will remember it in the stamped envelopes which were issued by Government after the adoption of the penny-postage system, in the introduction of which Mr. Dickinson had taken great interest. In 1832 we find him again patenting a knitter or strainer for cleaning pulp from impurities; and, two years later, applying magnets for the removal of any portions of iron that may happen to be in the pulp, and thus preventing ironmould in the paper. Besides these, he took out other patents for improvements, more or less important, in the manufacture of paper, almost up to the period of his finally retiring from business, in 1857. Such is a brief outline of the principal inventions of Mr. Dickinson in connection with the manufacture, of which he must be regarded as one of the founders, and of which he was for so many years the recognised chief. But his energies were not confined to manufacturing and mechanical details; his friendship with the principal publishers of London and Edinburgh was intimate and lasting, and brought him in contact with most of the distinguished authors of his day. He was a member of many of the learned societies, and was in 1845 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he communicated, in 1851, some observations on the supply of water from the chalk stratum in the neighbourhood of London, containing much valuable information as to the percolation of water through chalk. In his latter years he took much interest in astronomy, and erected an observatory at his country house, Abbots-hill, of which he had been at once architect and builder. As a magistrate, he took an active part in the general concerns of the county. He was a liberal benefactor to numerous charitable institutions, and especially to hospitals, and was for many years one of the registrars of the Royal Literary Fund. His mental and bodily activity was extraordinary, and, in the words of one of his oldest friends, "he had thoroughly lived out his life, and had found time and means to crowd into the short intervals of business more kindly and generous deeds than would make the make of many ordinary men's lives."

ORDERS BY THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—The Poor-Law Board has issued a circular to some of the parochial authorities in the metropolis, with the view of regulating the administration of outdoor relief. Amongst other orders, it is laid down that able-bodied outdoor male paupers shall receive half their relief in articles of absolute necessity, that no relief shall be given while such pauper is employed for wages or for hire, and that every such pauper shall be set to work and kept employed whilst he is in receipt of relief. Any departure from the regulations must be reported to the Poor-Law Board within twenty-one days.

MR. HENRY RICHARD, M.P.—The committee of the London Peace Society have unanimously adopted the following minute, which was moved at their January meeting by the Rev. George W. M'Cree and seconded by Mr. George Dornbusch—viz., "The committee desire to convey to Henry Richard, Esq., M.P., their sincere and cordial congratulations on his election as member of Parliament for Merthyr Tydvil, and express their ardent hope that he will be able, from time to time, to enunciate in the House of Commons those great patriotic and Christian principles on which the Peace Society is founded. From their intimate acquaintance, during many years, with Mr. Richard's able and indefatigable exertions, both in this country and on the Continent, for the promotion of peace, the committee view with especial satisfaction the prospect of his participation in those Parliamentary debates which may refer to the armaments of Europe, international arbitration, and the peace of the world."

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Two orders have just been issued from the War Office to the commanding officers of the volunteer force. The first order restricts the number of instructors in the respective battalions and brigades of artillery throughout the kingdom from Feb. 1 next. The second relates to the allowance by the War Office at the rate of £4 per annum per company to Adjutants for postage and stationery. The new order directs that for the future all such expenditure shall take place under the orders of the commanding officer; to take place from Jan. 1. An account of the expenditure is to be submitted by the Adjutant to the commanding officer at the end of the financial year, and a statement of the balance in the hands of the Adjutant of each regiment is also to be transmitted to the War Office. The volunteer officers are preparing betimes for the Easter-Monday review. They have already got a committee at work on the question of site. The preliminary resolution adopted limits the choice to four places—Portsmouth, Dover, Brighton, and Guildford. The general feeling is said to be in favour of Brighton, and, after that, of Dover. Guildford seems only mentioned to be rejected; the review-ground is considered bad, the town dear, and the place is already discredited with one failure. Some volunteers profess to have discovered a splendid Champ de Mars in the neighbourhood of Pegwell Bay. This choice, for a well-known reason, would probably meet the views of the commissariat.

SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE last literary work done by the late Dean Milman was that of writing the annals of his cathedral church. We are told by his son that "it had formed the labour, the pleasant occupation of the last few months of his life," and that a large portion of it had already been revised for publication when his last illness overtook him. Happily, he had reached our own immediate times, having finished the work as far as the burial of the Duke of Wellington, and all that remained to be added was an account of the present condition of the cathedral, and of the proposals which have been made for its completion and decoration. These details have been added by his son, and the posthumous work of the venerable author is therefore presented to us in a complete form. The volume itself is beautifully printed and illustrated, and forms an admirable companion volume to Dean Stanley's more fascinating memorials of the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster.

Dean Milman begins by rejecting some of the legends which gather around the early history of both the cathedral and the city. But the Dean thinks the site west of the early city, with the Thames flowing on one side of it, and the clear rivulet of the Fleet running at the foot of the eminence, was marked out by its position for a castle or a cathedral, and it is certain that a cemetery existed there, where not only succeeding generations but successive races buried their dead. Legend places a temple of Diana on the spot, and the legend gained some confirmation from the discovery of a stone altar to that goddess under Goldsmiths' Hall in Foster-lane some years ago. The Dean's titlepage bears a sketch of this altar, which may have stood in a temple which may have existed on the spot, and which may afterwards have been turned from Pagan to Christian uses, if there were any Christianity in Britain before Augustine brought it. With Augustine historical times begin. He brought with him an ecclesiastic named Mellitus, whom he made first Bishop of the then rising city of London, and of the whole kingdom of the East Saxons. Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Saxon King, endowed and built a cathedral on the rising ground beyond the city, where the Thames rolled on one side, the bright rivulet of the Fleet on the other, and the wooded country stretched away to the north. But the Pagan Londoners would not have the Bishop, and he removed to Canterbury. "For thirty-eight years," says the Dean, "heathen darkness brooded over London. There was no Bishop. St. Paul's was silent of Christian worship." After a while we hear of his fourth successor, St. Erkenwald, who used to preach in the forests around his cathedral, driving about in a two-wheeled cart. Such was his sanctity that one day a wheel came off, when, lo! the cart ran just as well on the remaining wheel, anticipated by twelve hundred years the beautiful scientific toy called the gyroscope. "After St. Erkenwald darkness falls on the see and cathedral of London." But the cathedral grew, and grew rich; and it emerges into clearer historic light at the Conquest. In 1075 Lanfranc held the first meeting of Convocation, and held it in the nave of St. Paul's. Twelve years afterwards, in 1087, a great fire swept over London, and the cathedral was burned. What kind of a building this original St. Paul's was no record survives to tell us. But the importance attached to a gift, by the Conqueror, of the stone of an ancient tower which guarded the mouth of the Fleet, towards the rebuilding, suggests that the first St. Paul's, like the first and the second London, was built of wood, as, indeed, all the early churches were.

The second St. Paul's was built in the reigns of Rufus and the first Henry, and was in that Norman style "which combined, to some extent, the massy strength of a fortress with the aspiring height of a cathedral." Henry gave it the ground on which the old Palatine tower had stood, and freed the vessels which brought the stone into the river Fleet from all duties. William of Malmesbury says that "such was the magnificence of its beauty that it may be accounted among the most famous buildings. So vast the extent of the crypt, such the capaciousness of the upper structure, that it could contain the utmost conceivable multitude of worshippers." But the work was slow, funds were scarce, and not even "indulgences" raised them to sufficient amount. In 1136 another fire swept London from the bridge to the Church of the Danes (St. Clement Danes), and the rising cathedral was much damaged, if not, as Paris says it was, entirely destroyed. As yet, however, the building was nothing but a vast Norman nave, deriving its splendour from contrast with the mean buildings near it. In the reign of Henry III. the Early English Gothic had developed itself, and a splendid choir in that style was finished and dedicated in 1240. Meanwhile a splendid spire had begun to rise from the point where the nave and choir met, and indulgences were issued all over the kingdom to contributors to the funds. In the reign of Edward II. the building was finished. It was some 700 ft. long and 150 wide. The tower was 270 ft. high, and a spire, built of wood and covered with lead, ran up 270 ft. more. A ball and cross surmounted this spire, "the ball being so large," says Dugdale, "as to contain within it ten bushels of corn." It was struck by lightning in 1341, and again in 1444; and on the latter occasion a novel invention was placed above the spire in the shape of "a great weathervane of copper-gilt," 4 ft. long, 3½ ft. wide, and 40 lb. in weight. For more than 200 years this lofty spire was the boast of London—"the homage, the pride, the religion of the citizens was centred on the cathedral." But in 1561 it was for the third time devastated by fire. A great storm broke over the City; St. Martin's, Ludgate-hill, was struck by lightning, and directly afterwards St. Paul's was struck by a flash which pierced the lead covering and fired the wooden framework of the spire. For four hours the fire burned downwards, melting the lead, fusing the bells, and crumbling the stone, and spreading over the whole of the roof of the cathedral till it fell in, filling the body of the church with a mass of ruin. The church itself was, however, soon restored. Before the close of the year the aisles had been re-roofed; during the next year the west and east ends were similarly completed, and by the summer of 1566 the restoration of the building was complete. The splendid spire was, however, still in ruins, and Queen Elizabeth herself failed to get it rebuilt. "The City promised speedy attention to her Majesty's commands; but nothing was done." Towards the end of her reign the condition of the cathedral was one of much dilapidation and neglect, and this condition continued through the reign of James I., who once went in state to see it, and even got an estimate for its repair from Inigo Jones. But nothing was done, and Buckingham even borrowed the stone collected for the repairs, and built with it the beautiful watergate which stood at the bottom of the splendid gardens behind his palace in the Strand-gardens, the site of which is marked out by Villiers-street, Buckingham-street, and neighbouring streets. When Charles came to the throne, and laid to the Bishopric of London, immediate steps were taken to restore the cathedral. Inigo Jones was at the height of his renown, and he, as Walpole says, "first renewed the sides with very bad Gothic, and then added a Roman portico, very beautiful indeed, but which had no affinity with the ancient parts that remained, and made the Gothic appear ten times heavier." The shops and houses which had crowded round the cathedral were removed, and Inigo Jones's splendid portico was given its full effect as it stood facing the west. The spire still remained unfinished, and even for this the scaffolding was raised round the central tower, but was sold, during the Commonwealth, to pay the arrears due to Colonel Jephson's regiment. The cathedral—associated with Laud—was treated with neglect and contempt, and again fell into partial ruin. When the Restoration came, Dr. Wren was called in to report upon its repair, and he declared it to be unsafe, and proposed a complete reconstruction. This proposal raised much debate, and it was not till Aug. 27, 1666, that the order was given that plans and estimates for its rebuilding should be prepared. Six days afterwards, on Sunday, Sept. 2 (misprinted Tuesday on p. 364), the great fire of London broke out. On Tuesday, the 4th, it reached St. Paul's, and for the fourth time the metropolitan cathedral was laid in ashes. But this time the fire was final. No reconstruction was possible, nor was it desirable had it been possible. The large

Literature.

The Cruise of H.M.S. Galatea, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., in 1867-8. By the Rev. JOHN MILNER, B.A., Chaplain, and OSWALD W. BRIERLEY. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

Most people, besides James Boswell, can "agree" with Dr. Johnson at least in one respect—namely, that "age does not fulfil the promises of youth." The memorable opening passage of "Rasselas" may really be held to mean no more than that our tastes change with our years—that what we once deemed delicious now seems insipid. Age does wither most things, and custom does stale most things into no variety at all. In few things shall we find this so strongly marked as in literature. The boy's book-love of adventure by land and sea tones down, and the love of medical or legal literature springs up. And in years which have produced Marryat's novels, with "Bothen" and Palgrave's "Arabian Travels," we are bound to say that the taste alone changes, not the material for taste. "Tis we, 'tis ours, are changed, not they," as Shelley says. These remarks may be applied in sorrow, not anger, to "The Cruise of the Galatea," which has a surprising number of pages of no interest whatever. They are little better than imitations of leaves from a ship's log; and, indeed, we have found some ship's logs far more amusing. They frequently contain such personal matter as could scarcely be allowed to sail in company with the Duke of Edinburgh, but yet have that interest which must attach to plain, unvarnished accounts of human life. The preface says truly that the book, "being simply intended to preserve a record of the principal events connected with the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Australian colonies, and of his reception there, such an account cannot have the freedom of a private journal of travel, but must necessarily partake more of the character of a 'chronicle,' and, as the events of the Duke's progress constantly repeated themselves, a certain amount of repetition in the description of them is unavoidable." About the repetition there can be no doubt; but yet it is only fair to recognise the merit of the fullest possible account of the voyage, made up as it is by notes and journals of many of the members of the expedition. But, despite the copiousness of the details, very few words will suffice to describe the volume; which, indeed, has long since been greatly anticipated by newspaper correspondents.

To begin with, the Duke made a tour in the Mediterranean before proceeding round the world; and that offers nothing whatever for comment, although Mr. James Hannay would doubtless be able to give some more hearty and vigorous pages about the dreariness of Gibraltar and the delights of Malta. The voyage may be called calm enough until we get to Rio, and then storms may be said to have set in. For the Emperor of Brazil gave a dinner "consisting of thirty-three dishes with soups, which had all been put on the table at once, and, as some of the guests had not been punctual, everything was quite cold and spoiled." It is impossible to withhold sympathy from the reverend gentleman and Mr. Brierley, but really the information is rather dear at the rate of a guinea a volume. But it is pleasing to know that, although the Emperor gives bad dinners and invites ill-mannered guests, he has good taste; for he was both surprised and disgusted with the performances of his Royal Highness's pipers. The Empress had a private performance for herself: but her secret opinion never transpired. Let us hope for the best, in some peoples' opinion—or the worst, in some others. Leaving all the tedious *Court Circular* business, and resuming sea life, there follows a very fresh and interesting chapter about the island of Tristan d'Acunha. Little or nothing of this odd little place is known to the majority of people, and we recommend the description of it to general attention. It is far more droll than our diminutive possession opposite the mouth of the Elbe. It is nearly square, and measures about five miles on each side. These twenty-five square miles at present only support about sixty inhabitants—English, American, and some American mixture. For many years they have managed to do without any government at all—a state of things which might precisely suit the wishes of some islanders not a hundred miles away from us. The good ship's chaplain found several young people unbaptised, and received them into the fold at once; and, following up his good offices, wanted to marry seven young marriageable ladies to seven young marriageable gentlemen—being all the unmarried marriageable people on the island. However, the whole fourteen respectfully, but firmly, declined! The fact is, all the people go to the Cape as soon as they get a chance, and fancy they can please themselves better there. The Galatea then made the Cape, and everybody remembers the splendid reception and the Duke's hunting experiences. We need not say one word about triumphal arches and the festivities of all kinds that greeted him on his visit; but the elephant-shooting is a stirring narrative, and, moreover, there is the Duke's own account of it in a letter to the Prince of Wales. The letter is a very creditable production, the Duke being full of "chaff," vigorous and bold, and sailor-like in saying that the enormous ears of the African elephant reminded him of "studding-sails rigged out on both sides." Would that the book were all like that! What good-humour all the colonists must have been in, especially the journalists; for, concerning some amateur theatricals, the local critics pronounced that, in their opinion, "the Hon. Mr. Yorke, as Hamlet, acquitted himself to perfection," and that "his conception of the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the Prince was admirable." To be perfection in Hamlet is something indeed. Clearly, the family of Hardwicke are determined to be as successful on the boards as they are gallant on the deck. Away to Adelaide, South Australia; where the Royal commander of the Galatea and her crew came in for exactly what the preface says—repetition. Perpetual dinners, balls, public fêtes, hunting, and travelling adventures. The same in Melbourne, and the same at Sydney, until the shameful shot was fired by O'Farrell, when the Duke was wisely advised to return home, and did so, the route being, of course, round New Zealand, Cape Horn, the Azores, the Needles, and Spithead.

We think our readers will understand the book. It is undeniably interesting here and there, and contains some valuable chapters descriptive of each colony visited. But the *Court Circular* parts, the loyal addresses of corporations and the stereotyped replies, with log details, such as "wind S.W.S." or "N.E.W.S.," as the case may be, for pages together, are all intolerably dreary. Mr. Oswald W. Brierley deserves warm praise for his pictures, printed in colours. His sea-pieces are admirable. The hunting pictures also, done in glypograph, are effective sketches; and, besides a photograph of the Prince at the titlepage, there is a full-length of his Royal Highness, gun in hand, which looks the perfection of coolness and courage for a British Captain, R.N.

Historical Selections. A Series of Readings from the Best Authorities on English and European History. Selected and Arranged by E. M. SEWELL and C. M. YONGE. London: Macmillan and Co.

It would be depreciable to call this book "a thing of shreds and patches," and yet it is the history of England for a certain period told through cuttings from writers of great eminence. The plan alone is original; but the plan makes the book itself original. Most of the big histories are, as a whole, too recondite for young readers who have hitherto fed principally on "events and occurrences" of reigns, and who know all dates by heart. Hallam, Macaulay, and Froude are interesting, indeed, but they begin, as it were, too late; whilst writers about ancient times are generally too dry and learned to answer the purpose which is the object of the present book. Extracts from the picturesque passages of such authors will be found most useful; but the complete books would frighten juvenile students. Here the authors' names make a goodly show. There are quotations from Mr. Freeman's "Norman Conquest," from Thomas Roscoe, and Dr. Lingard, writings not sufficiently well known. Mr. Pearson, Sir F. Palgrave; Mr. Gally

Knight, M.P.; Sir J. Stephen, Hume, and others follow in their course; and, as a case of recognition of modest merits, there is a chapter about the "Siege of Jerusalem," from the picturesque pen of G. P. R. James. The compilers contribute a good introduction, and deserve thanks for a very carefully-constructed volume, which closes with the middle of the twelfth century.

The Phenomena and Laws of Heat. By ACHILLE CAZIN. Translated by ELIHU RICH. London: Sampson Low and Co.

This may be considered as a companion volume to the translations of M. Marion's "Marvels of Optics" and M. de Fonvielle's "Thunder and Lightning," recently published by Messrs. Low and Co. It is hard to say what the book does not touch upon, since everything is related to heat or is affected by it. A general description of the phenomena of heat leads to experiments with the thermometer, and nobody need be told how interesting are such studies. The wonder is that so few people pursue the study, unless they are busy making fortunes at a very early age. The Sources, Radiation, and Conduction of Heat receive attention, and bring the student—now a certain "somebody"—to Fusion, Solidification, Evaporation, Ebullition, &c. It is impossible to do more than describe the volume—impossible, of course, to go fully into the subjects. The book seems ample enough for young beginners; and, from preface and notes, we should say is translated with great care. Close upon one hundred illustrations make the text clear enough for those who have got the time and the machinery to work experiments.

London: Some Account of its Growth, Charitable Agencies, and Wants. By CHARLES B. P. BOSANQUET, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. London: Hatchard and Co.

Here is a little book which may do good service to the large number of people who would be philanthropic did they but know how. Anybody can give money, who has got it; but that is not precisely the thing. We quite agree with Mr. Bosanquet that really to relieve the poor it is necessary to go amongst them, and see in what way your own personal qualifications can help. Three courses at least are pointed out: visiting the poor in their homes, Sunday-school teaching, and visiting the infirm wards of work-houses. These are open to all people, and are widely different in kind. The poor, their dwellings, and whatever most concerns them, are fairly discussed in these pages; and the growth of London and the parochial system point to melancholy facts. In the west there are many clergymen who have no poor requiring one shilling's relief; in the east there is scarcely a family that can afford to give away a shilling, and not a family that would not be glad to receive a shilling.

The World's Explorers; or, Travels and Adventures. By H. W. DULACKEN, Ph.D. Illustrated with many Engravings from Designs by Eminent Artists. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

A publisher was once known to describe a work as "a good sort of book enough—to read!" And we think this volume of travels deserves the same praise. It will be found delightful reading. It contains short but carefully-compiled accounts of the labours of various travellers. There is Bruce in Abyssinia, and the Astorians (so fascinating in Washington Irving), Marco Polo, Anson's Voyage in the Centurion, Captain Cook, &c., and at last Governor Eyre's extraordinary progress in Australia. All is interesting. The "eminent artists" have supplied an illustration to almost every page; but most of these are painfully worn by age, and very many have no relevance to the text. For instance, Captain Dillon seeking intelligence about La Pérouse in the Pacific, 1827, is illustrated by "Republicans Escorting Louis XVI. to Paris;" and Humboldt in Mexico is gravely illustrated by simple "Scarborough!"

TWO SHORT STORIES.

Every Day: a Story of Common Life. By the Author of "Ismael and Cassander," "Col'r Considered," &c. London: Provost and Co. (successors to A. W. Bennett).

Ways and Means: a Story of Life's Struggles. By CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR, Author of "Women of Scripture," &c. London: W. Tweedie.

Short stories generally have in them more "purpose," as the phrase is, than long ones have. Few of the ordinary three volumes are intended to do more than to excite or amuse—and sometimes they have failed to do either. But the regular short story has generally got its eye upon a something, and seems determined to—as Mr. Tennyson says—"hook it to some useful end."

Now, for the first of the two present volumes, it would puzzle most people to say precisely what it is all about; and, indeed, to those practised in difficult literature it presents unpleasant obstacles to easy comprehension. It is a story nearly all about girls—with just a sufficiency of men to make up something like society—with startling names of their own, and more startling nicknames given to them by their friends. We cannot describe the characters, except by saying that they are good or indifferent, and never bad. They move in town and country, live in houses and shops, and teach in schools. There is a kind of plot, and marriages wind up the last chapter, "which most every girl expects;" but the charm of the book, slight as it is, is undeniable, because it tells us what women think about each other, with just a trifle as to what they think about men. The writer is a lady, and one who, to judge from her pages as well as from her quotations, is a thorough worshipping and disciple of Robert Browning. Indeed, the principle of her book may be described as analysis of the youthful female mind in that poet's style, but in prose; it is subtle, but readable; and will probably most astonish the youthful female mind itself. As Artemus Ward would have said, "this is meant favourable."

About the second book, "Ways and Means," by Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, there can be no possible mistake for one moment. Mrs. Balfour has written many volumes, and by this time knows perfectly well how to say what she wants to say. And she wants to say the old, old story, and she tells it in the old, old manner. It is a temperance tale, and one of the most savage of its kind. There is not one trace of sorrow, it is all anger, for any man who wanders half a yard from the parish pump. The little outcast boy, protected by the reformed drunkard cobbler, saves the life of a would-be suicide, a gentleman who has taken to drink. Step by step he rises in the world, and marries the gentleman's staid daughter, Ethel. The list of characters involves three partners in the "distillery line," and how these people die horribly is more than we care to inflict upon our readers. The book has as good intentions as any book we have ever seen; but we never met with one that was so unpleasant to read. Under those circumstances it is impossible that it should do any good, although it may agree with the ideas of out-of-the-way enthusiasts who know that they possess no moral control over themselves. One more word for Mrs. Balfour. All her bad people, who are ruined by drinking, are men. The women, by-the-way, are models of vice in some other form. What a view of the world! Some years ago, we remember, when the "Wife-beating Act" was passed, about 1851, a very young sub-editor of a weekly journal was reproached by his proprietor for having made a mistake. He had "headed" a series of paragraphs "Husband-beating;" and on examination the young sub-editor was found to be quite right. There had been, at least, more cases of husband-beating, and that through intemperance, than of wife-beating; and the young sub-editor has been known to declare that such matters have undergone no change since Englishmen were fighting at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, whilst the girls they left behind them were thrashing their husbands vigorously and getting a law passed for their own protection! Miss Frances Power Cobbe's indignant article about woman in the current *Fraser*—at least as far as man's cruelty may be compared with woman's—may likewise be answered by references to newspapers. Mrs. Balfour has given her best services to Mr. Tweedie's brief, but she is a very shallow advocate.

around it was believed to be impassable by the flames; but the scaffolds contributed exceedingly to enable the old hold of the building. But in the centre of such a circle as roared around it escape was impossible, and a few hours completed the ruin. "So perished the old cathedral of St. Paul's. The date of that building cannot be carried higher than William the Conqueror. But from that time it had stood, brooding, as it were, over the metropolis, a silent witness to all the civil and religious revolutions of England."

There is no need to tell the story of the building of the present cathedral. A man who had had no special education as an architect, who had never seen St. Peter's, at Rome, but who had a genius for his art, was chosen for the work, and it remains as his magnificent monument. The first stone was laid by Wren himself, without any splendour of ceremonial, on June 21, 1675. Twenty-two years afterwards, on Dec. 2, 1697, the cathedral was first opened for Divine service. The occasion was a memorable one, as it was the day of national thanksgiving for the Peace of Ryswick. But thirteen years more before the venerable architect, then in his ninetieth year, saw the last and topmost stone in the lantern of the cupola laid by his own son. The cathedral is perhaps the only one of any national importance which has been thus designed and carried out to completion by one man. Wren's glory in this matter is unique. His name is indelibly associated with a building which is without its equal on English soil. It is his equally in its harmonious and beautiful design and in its magnificent execution, and it remains his lasting monument.

Intimately associated with the cathedral in the olden times was the public pulpit known as Paul's Cross. It stood at the north-east corner of the cathedral, and for generations was one of the chief ornaments of London. It was originally, perhaps, set up at the entrance to the churchyard to remind passers-by to pray for the dead. At an early period a wooden pulpit was erected with a wooden canopy; but this was afterwards supplanted by the splendid stone pulpit and cross erected by Kemp. It was from Paul's Cross that the great preachers of the time held forth; that excommunications were thundered out, Papal bulls promulgated, penances done, recantations read, and even Royal proclamations made. Considerable endowments were left for the support of the Paul's Cross sermons, and the series covered several generations. Outdoor preaching was the fashion, for kings and courts went to hear the Paul's Cross preachers; and it was not till the Commonwealth abolished it that Paul's Cross ceased to be the chief pulpit of the metropolis. At the Restoration the Paul's Cross sermons were removed into the cathedral, and there endowments are still enjoyed by the Sunday morning preachers.

Many glimpses of the past are given us in Dean Milman's book, some of them strangely in contrast with the popular notions of the sacredness of religious places in Mediaeval times. At the end of the fourteenth century it was customary to make St. Paul's a place of trade. The Bishop complains that games are carried on in it; that the people pelt the jackdaws, pigeons, and other birds which nestle in the roof walls with stones, or shoot them with arrows, to the damage of the beautiful windows. Later on, in the days of Queen Mary, complaint is made that mules, horses, and other beasts are led through the church as a thoroughfare; that people take vessels of beer and "great fardels of stuff and other gross wares" through it; and all through Elizabeth's reign the cathedral was a kind of common ground, where ruffianly men and women congregated, and where all kinds of business were carried on. The walls were covered with advertisements, and all kinds of people who wanted to meet made the cathedral their trysting-place. When Inigo Jones designed and erected his magnificent portico, it was with some hope of removing these scenes from the interior by providing a place for them outside. The portico was to draw the traders and money-changers out of the temple, since ecclesiastics and monarchs had failed to drive them out. It was only one further step in this process when, under the Commonwealth, the magnificent portico was made into shops. This desecration never finally ceased till Wren's new cathedral had supplanted the old one.

The human interests which have gathered round the cathedral all come out in the late Dean's book. There is in it something of the old man's garrulity, a good deal of repetition, and here and there an oversight and a mistake. It is not a history, but strictly annals; and the building itself is almost subordinated to the Bishopric. It is, however, a very pleasant legacy of the venerable and able author, himself one of the most illustrious in that long series of Deans who have had charge of the metropolitan cathedral.—*Daily News.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY preached a farewell sermon on Sunday morning at Fulham church, previous to taking up his residence at Lambeth Palace.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND RITUALISM.—At a meeting of the clergy in aid of the Curates' Augmentation Fund held at Taunton, on Monday, Archdeacon Denison delivered himself rather strongly on the untenable position of the Ritualists. He was not an advanced Ritualist himself, but it was impossible for him to understand how men could be content to hold their position by the law and yet refuse to obey the law. This had led him to draw himself quite clear of men who would not obey the law. He would not say, "This is the law, but because it is against me I will not obey it."

THE LATE GEORGE H. THOMAS.—An exhibition of the principal works of the late G. H. Thomas will be opened during the spring. Many of the best works of this artist are unknown to the general public, having been painted as commissions from her Majesty the Queen and the King of Spain. It is understood that her Majesty, who has taken great interest in the exhibition, will lend all the paintings and water-colour drawings by Mr. Thomas in her collection for the purpose. The last work on which Mr. Thomas was engaged was a series of sketches for a picture of the "Arrival at the Tidal Boat, Boulogne."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. Horace Waller writes to a contemporary:—"In his last received, bearing date Nov. 20, from Zanzibar, I am informed that no intelligence whatever has come to hand for a long time respecting Dr. Livingstone. The latest news from our traveller reported him in Cambozi country a year ago. Letters written previously to the despatch which announced this are still missing. By your kindly inserting this a good deal of misapprehension as to the doctor's movements will be done away with. I quote Dr. Kirk's words, 'There is no knowing where he is.' With these remarks I should wish to couple the belief I hold that there is no actual need for much anxiety on this account. Those who know Livingstone will feel the least alarm. They will remember his indomitable perseverance; they will recollect he has in all probability now in his hands the solution of the grandest geographical problem, and they will feel thankful that the last positive information reported him sound and well, and within reach of fresh stores, medicines, &c. *Au reste*, Africa is a large place. Dr. Kirk informs me that Moosa, who so cleverly murdered Dr. Livingstone in our imagination, has been handed over to him at Zanzibar from Jobanna. Finding that he had already passed eight months in heavy rains, the authorities very humanely considered this time sufficient for the relictive powers of the mischievous scamp to reconsider the merits of truth and falsehood; so Dr. Kirk has set him free."

THE LATE SIR HENRY ELLIS.—We have to announce the death of one of the oldest of our public servants, the venerable Sir Henry Ellis, whom many of our elder readers will remember as having held for nearly thirty years the post of principal librarian of the British Museum. He came of an old Yorkshire family, and was born in 1777, so that he was in his ninety-second year. He received his early education at Merchant Taylors' School, whence, in due course, he passed as a scholar to St. John's College, Oxford. He took his degree at the end of the last century, and was elected to a fellowship, which, however, he vacated, before he had held it many years, by his marriage, in 1805, with Frances Jane, daughter of the late Mr. J. Frost. He was appointed principal librarian of the Museum in 1827, and was for many years one of the most active members of the Society of Antiquaries. In middle life he was indefatigable as an author; among the most valuable of his publications are his "Original Letters Illustrative of English History, with Notes and Illustrations," mainly from the autograph originals in the British Museum, the State Paper Office, and other sources. This work bears the reputation of being a most interesting repository of important facts which the author's industry brought to light. Sir Henry Ellis was also the responsible editor of an enlarged edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," in several volumes folio. He also was the author of the General Introduction to "Domesday Book," besides which he has edited, revised, and introduced to the public numerous important publications on the history and antiquities of England. Sir Henry Ellis will long be remembered, both in the Museum and among a large circle of attached friends, as one of the most learned and erudite of antiquaries. In recognition of his literary merits, he had bestowed upon him the Hanoverian Guelphic order of knighthood in the year 1833.



NASSAR-EL-DINI, SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

JUST now, when a spurt of interest has been excited about far East regions by reported excursions across the Turkish frontier into Persia and the massing of troops on the frontier of the latter empire, the accompanying portrait of Nasser-El-Dini, Shah of Persia, will possess a certain degree of interest. There may be nothing in these reports, and no fresh difficulty for Turkey may be brewing between the Sultan and his co-Mohammedan neighbour the Shah; but as this is not the first time that the rulers of the two countries have been played off by Russia, the one against the other, and as

it is generally believed that Greece looked for Muscovite support in her quarrel with the Sublime Porte, it is just possible that the agents of the Czar may be at work to stir up further difficulties for the "sick man" of Constantinople, both on the Mussulman and the Christian side of his dominions. Leaving such speculations for the present, however, we proceed to say that Nasser-El-Dini, the reigning Shah of Persia, is the son of Mehemet Shah by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbas Mirza, and was called to the throne in 1848. Besides being well versed in Persian and Turkish, he has also

learnt both French and English. It is likewise said that he is pretty well acquainted with history, and that he has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European Powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. The brief war between Great Britain and Persia, which broke out in 1859 and ended in humbling the power of the latter, is the only occasion on which the Shah of Persia's name has been made familiar to English ears, except in connection with minor events denoting the progress of Russian intrigue in that quarter.



THE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN PARIS AT DINNER.



SALMON-FISHERS ON THE RHINE.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN PARIS.

We have become so accustomed to the visits of distinguished foreigners, and to the presence in our streets of the representatives of almost every nationality in the world, that the intelligence of the arrival in Europe of the Lama of Tibet, Prester John, or the Great Panjandrun himself, with the little button atop, would only yield a very faint surprise and quite an ephemeral interest. Thanks to electric telegraphs, commercial treaties, and we hope we may add, illustrated newspapers, we seem to have grown quite familiar with Siam, its kings, ambassadors, and people; Crim-Tartary is, as it were, only a few doors off, and rather an eccentric than a barbarous locality; Japan itself has sent us specimens of its pocket-handkerchiefs—the traits, or, at all events, the trays, of its people may be discovered in every grocer's window, and we are not quite certain that we have much to learn even of the Tycoon. As to China, we are as familiar with pig-tails, clumpy shoes, calico gaiters, silk jackets, and chop-sticks, as we are with the beads of the Lowther Arcade or Mr. Bellew; and no emotion whatever can be counted on in consequence of the report that a Celestial Embassy was recently in Washington and London, and is now occupying No. 1, Rue du Bel Respiro, in Paris—at the hotel once occupied by Mlle. Adeline Patti. There are only three Ambassadors, but they have a pretty numerous suite; and the curious part of the matter is that the chief of the Embassy is not a Chinese at all, but an American—a *fang-qui*, as he would once have been called; “an outer barbarian,” a “foreign devil.” Verily, the great wall of China is coming down, now that we have Mr. Burlingame coming from the exercise of diplomatic functions in China as the representative of his own country to be the First Minister of the Brother of the Sun and First Cousin of the Moon in a matter likely to affect the future good relations of the Court of Peking with every Court in Europe. Mr. Burlingame, too, is of a thoroughly Anglo-Saxon type, and speaks French with the greatest facility. The two other Ministers are Chinese; one of them being called Chih-Tajin, and the other Sun-Tajin. They are both men of middle age. The former is a Tartar Mantchou, and the latter a pure Chinese of Anehoi; and both are mandarins of the second class. Their mode of living is simple enough. They rise at about eight, are dressed by their servants, and then take breakfast, with the usual sugarless and milkless weak tea as a beverage; they then read the papers, those which most interest them being the journals containing fancy descriptions of themselves. Three Chinese cooks form part of the suite, and they live quite in their own style, mutton and pork being their staple meats, while rice, fowls, and mushrooms give a variety to their meals. All day long they sip tea at intervals, and in the style of service and mode of eating they abide by their national customs. Mr. Burlingame, however, does in Paris as the Parisians do; and, like the celebrated Otahetan youth who came to Europe and is immortalised by a portrait in Captain Cook's Voyages, after having long practised the customs of Celestial civilisation, has returned to his own people and resumed all their savage habits.

SALMON-FISHING ON THE RHINE.

TRAVELLERS who have made the usual journey “up the Rhine” in the proper season will not readily forget the dishes of trout and the fresh and smoked salmon that accompanied their breakfasts; and, although the latter relish is eaten raw, shaved into thin slices and made into sandwiches with brown bread and butter, there is a flavour in it which commends it to the palate as unique in its savoury, appetising qualities. Salmon is, in fact, good every way, just as herring is; and, though we cannot, as patriotic judges, award the palm to the fish of the Rhine, after a long experience of the Tay, the Wye, and the Severn, the German salmon possess the good qualities necessary to make them appreciated by the gourmet no less than by the artist. The small head, the round, plump body, and little scales almost lost in the thickness of the skin, are all indications of high breeding; and doubtless the noble fish has a capital time of it in the deep river, under the shadow of the grape-clad hills, or farther away in the travellable bays and rapid falls that invite him and his kind from the sea from June to October.

The fishermen of the Rhine are a skilled and thriving class of men, for not only salmon but carp of wondrous size and flavour are to be found there. There are anglers, of course, who quietly pursue their sport in wild, sequestered spots; but those of the craft generally use the seine for taking the salmon; while in the season of their arrival, when they are most numerous and in best condition, a net is stretched from piles driven into the bed of the river. These nets are, in fact, long reticulated bags, distended by rings and open at the mouth. They are placed in the midst of a rapid current; or, if the stream is not swift enough, the flow is accelerated by means of banks. When the salmon are very plentiful they are frequently taken by a hand-net, almost like that used for shrimping, and by another kind of net, stretched on arms or blades that open like a pair of scissors, and inclose the fish. The seine is carried by two boats, one end on each; and when the boats approach each other, the salmon are inclosed and hauled on board. Some, again, are taken by a drag-net from the shore, on which the fisherman walks; but that must be in places where the stream is comparatively shallow. Late in the autumn the fishing-season comes to an end; the salmon is out of condition and not worth eating till he has been to the sea again to take a new lease of health and life. But there is other sport to be had, and the fishermen are seldom idle, even though they spend dull days and long evenings in making or mending their nets, caulking their boats, and preparing for the spring campaign.

TREASURE TROVE AT HAMPTSTEAD.—The other day, while engaged in digging the foundations of the new Home for Sailors' Orphans, between Church-row and High-street, Hampstead, a working man came upon a leaden coin, about 2 ft. below the surface, in a bed of loam and clay. It is about an inch and a half in diameter, and on inspection it turns out to be a “bull” of Pope Innocent IV., one of the well-known family of Fiesco, who sat in the chair of St. Peter from A.D. 1243 to 1254. The “bull” bears on the reverse the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and is in a tolerable state of preservation; and we understand that it is likely to be secured for the British Museum.

RATING IN THE METROPOLIS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, on Saturday, there was a long discussion respecting the inequalities of assessment in the metropolis. The subject was raised by memorials being presented from several parishes at the east end of London complaining of the low assessment of rich parishes at the West-End. One of the speakers, Mr. Charrington, said he had been informed that a house let at £600 a year, in St. George's, Hanover-square, was rated at £350; and he believed it was the intention of Mr. Goschen to introduce a bill into Parliament for the purpose of remedying the evil. Ultimately it was resolved that the memorials should be forwarded to the Poor-Law Board, with a request that the board should promote a measure for remedying the inequalities complained of.

THE CANONRY AT WORCESTER.—Mr. Gladstone has exercised his first piece of ecclesiastical patronage, as Prime Minister, in favour of a graduate of the University which he so long represented in Parliament, and has conferred the Canonry at Worcester, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, upon the Rev. James Bowdler Mozley, B.D. Mr. Mozley was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1834, being third class in classics. He afterwards became a Fellow of Magdalen, by which college he was presented, in 1836, to the Vicarage of Old Shoreham, Sussex, which living he at present holds. He is the author of a “Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination,” “The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration,” and many other theological books.

A GHOST STORY.—A few days ago the Rev. F. Elmer, Vicar of Goldenhill, was waited upon by two women, and his services requested to exorcise a ghost which had been troubling them for some time past. The husband of the younger woman of the two was killed at a coal-pit, and it was said that the ghost of the departed collier visited the scenes of his former interest. The Vicar told the women he would be willing to stay in the house one night, to see if he could find out the meaning of the noise. To this the elderly female said that if the widow went away “the ghost would not come.” It was decided, however, that the house should be examined, and in the course of this procedure some one rapped upon a box which stood by the side of a bed that a lodger occupied, when both the women exclaimed that it was exactly like the noise which had so often disturbed them. The lodger in question at length confessed that he had been in the habit of drumming on the box in the night time.

THE NATIONAL TAXATION.

At Tuesday evening's meeting of the Statistical Society Mr. R. D. Baxter, M.P., read a paper “On the Taxation of the United Kingdom.” The chair was taken by Colonel Sykes, M.P. Mr. Baxter put the hypothetical case of “a wise and perfect House of Commons, elected without bribery, or intimidation, or treating, or rioting,” proposing to her Majesty the revision of taxation, and for that purpose he submitted the following data, suggestions, and considerations. Our population was 30 millions, our annual income 800 millions, of which 320 millions were earned in weekly wages by the working classes, and our property accumulated in the hands of a very limited class amounted to 6000 millions. The public debt was 800 millions, requiring a taxation (for interest) of 26 millions annually, and our Army and Navy cost annually 26 millions. The various services, civil, diplomatic, justice, postal, education, and revenue collection cost 16 millions, or 2 per cent on our gross income. The poor, police, highways, &c., exhausted 24 millions, raised by local taxation; and the total sum raised therefore annually, by taxation, was 91 millions, or rather less than 1½ per cent on our gross income. This expenditure was enormous; it might be indispensable; but its incidence should be equitably arranged. According to Adam Smith, taxation should mean contributions according to income; and according to this scale a man worth £10,000 a year would, at 10 per cent, pay £1000 a year; a professional man with £500 a year, £50 a year; and a working man with £70 a year, £7. This arrangement would, however, press distressingly on the very poor, and the question was how to obtain the minimum of pressure. At present the taxes were customs, excise, stamps, assessed taxes, income and property tax, post-office, crown lands, and miscellaneous. Customs dated from the Conquest; excise was introduced in 1626; assessed taxes originated in “finage” or “smoke farthings,” levied at the time of the Conquest; stamp duties were a Dutch invention; and the income tax was originated in 1798, by Mr. Pitt. By deducting £9,900,000 of revenue, not derived from taxes, he made the total taxation of the country 10½ per cent on the gross income of the country. He should observe, however, that he was not quite sure as to the 6000 millions of property, and he was afraid it included the National Debt. Mr. Baxter submitted that this taxation pressed too heavily on every class in society, and submitted the following questions to the society: Did the taxes press hardly on the working man by raising the price of necessities? Did the poor rates press inequitably on the poor districts? Were licenses or taxes on trade unfairly levied; and, as between land and personality, was any injustice inflicted on the professional man or trader? He calculated that our gross taxation as already arranged pressed on the various classes of society in the following ratio:—The upper and middle classes paid 10 per cent on their income, and the working classes only 8 per cent. As no member of the society rose to discuss Mr. Baxter's paper, the chairman closed the proceedings by pointing out that the paper was one of estimates rather than statistics, and by detailing all the reductions of taxation which had been achieved by Mr. Gladstone during the last fifteen years. All those reductions had, he contended, not only increased the revenue, but had multiplied the comforts and enjoyments of the people. Mr. Newmarch remarked that no probable nor succession duty was obtained from the vast mass of property held by corporations. He also expressed his opinion that the assessed taxes must be handed over to the local assessors, and suggested that the deficiency might be made up by a succession duty on real property. Mr. Elliot asserted that the poor were far more heavily taxed by their own improvidence than by the necessities of the State. The higher classes paid seven millions annually for the pauper class in poor rate, but he was afraid to say how much they paid for the criminal class. He deprecated any change in the incidence of taxation. Dr. Guy took a similar view. The poorer classes of this country were the most luxuriously-living people in the world. They spent all their wages in luxuries, and when they were out of work they threw themselves on the rates, or obliged their richer neighbours to support them in prison. Mr. Vernon Harcourt questioned several of Mr. Baxter's estimates, especially as regarded the expenditure out of an income of £10,000. As to the respective contributions to taxation of 9½ per cent from the rich and 7½ from the poor, it should be remembered that 9½ was far less oppressive out of large incomes than 7½ taken from incomes which were barely sufficient for necessities already. Mr. Dilke suggested that a difference should be made between incomes of £70 a year in the country and in towns, the local rates being much heavier in the latter. Dr. Farre contended that most of Mr. Baxter's data were unsound. In reply to Dr. Guy, he asserted that the great body of the working classes were thrifty, honest, and industrious. After a few words in reply from Mr. Baxter, the meeting terminated.

SWEEPS OF A NEW BROOM.

THE following circular letter has been issued from the Admiralty:—

Admiralty, Jan. 7, 1869.
Sir,—The First Lord and the Board of Admiralty, in accepting the charge of this great department, have undertaken that its expenditure shall be carefully examined and anxiously watched and controlled, with the view to a wise and well-ordered reduction.

They believe that such a reduction in naval expenditure may be effected without any detriment to the real efficiency of the Navy, and they invite the aid of all officers, whether civil or naval, in accomplishing this important work.

Economy in administration is attained not only by spending no more than is necessary on the work which is undertaken, but (still more) by not undertaking work unless it be absolutely requisite for the public service. Moreover, effective control over expenditure is better secured by holding competent officers responsible (within due limits) for necessary work, and by enforcing the consequences of that responsibility, than by too minute interference by superior authority.

These principles it is the intention of the First Lord and of the Board to carry out; and they would impress their importance on all officers in the service of the Admiralty.

Commanders-in-Chief and senior officers of squadrons should regulate the movements of their ships so that the necessary duties may be performed without waste. They should exercise such supervision of the establishments of their stations on shore as to make sure that public property is duly cared for, and that the staff and labour engaged are not in excess of the absolute requirements.

Officers in command of her Majesty's ships must exercise a continual control over the valuable stores entrusted to their charge. The reports of inspection and paying-off will enable a correct judgment to be formed of the manner in which this part of their duties has been performed.

The consumption of coal should be particularly watched, and it should be taken in as little as possible at places where the price is high, whether it be obtained by contract or not.

Superintendents of dockyards, victualling-yards, and hospitals, master shipwrights, and other superior officers, will impress upon those under their command the necessity of patient and persevering economy in the use of stores and materials. They must see that the duties of subordinate officers and of leading men are faithfully performed, and that the time of the skilled artisans and labourers is fully and profitably employed.

They should view with disfavour all proposals to expend either stores or labour on unremunerative work, and they will be held responsible for recommending reductions in their establishments and stocks, if these should appear too large for the work really required.

Officers in every branch of the service are enjoined to reduce the amount of useless writing and copying by all the means in their power.

The Estimates proposed for the consideration of the First Lord and the Board, whether in respect of the service of the year or of any particular work, will receive close examination, and in submitting them it is hoped that all officers will be guided by the above considerations.

The First Lord and the Board will not fail to observe and appreciate the efforts of any officer, naval or civil, under their orders who may distinguish himself by exertions to assist them in the task they have undertaken.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. BAXTER.

Some further efforts of the new Ministry in the direction of retrenchment are reported. The Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, so long held by the late Sir J. A. Gordon, and which is worth £3000 a year, is not to be filled up. A circular has been issued from her Majesty's Stationery Office to the officials in the various departments of State calling their attention to the wasteful practice of casting away quill pens before they have been recut. Mr. W. B. Greg, the controller, points out that if a quill is good

it will stand recutting four or five times, and that at each cutting the pen is as good as it was at first. At Devonport Dockyard some important reductions are to be made.

THE CASE OF THE RITUALISTS.

THE REV. A. H. MACKONCHIE, of St. Alban's, Holborn, has addressed the following letter to the newspapers in explanation of his views on the present position of the Ritualistic party in the Church:—

There is great danger lest, while thinking of the particular ruling of the present report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, we lose sight of the great principles which are involved in it, and the line of action which, I venture to think, is necessitated by it. On the first point there must be a great diversity of feeling. Some men in the Church of England, of thoroughly catholic mind as to doctrine, positively dislike all expression of doctrine by way of ceremonial. Others agree with us entirely as to the principle of ceremonial, but have never become used to it—at least, in the form of altar lights. Neither of these can be aggrieved by the actual finding of the Court in the same way that we are, though all of them must be outraged by the injustice done. I am not going to examine the judgment, but to notice one point on the face of it which ought to draw all catholics together. It is the one to which reference has been so often made—viz., the marked and deliberate way in which the argument on the decision is based cuts us off, as far as the act of a mere civil court can do so, from catholic tradition. Now, this catholic tradition is the thing, and the only thing, on which the Church of England professes to stand. It is her one defence for the Reformation. A most ample defence it is. Here comes the Privy Council with a bold assumption of the very opposite. What are we to do? We have been talking a long time. What are we now to do?

Well, how stands the case? We are told that we bore the Gorham case, we bore the “Essays and Reviews” case, and why should we not bear this, which only touches the outside of things, not the heart of doctrine? For one thing, it may be answered that it is “the last straw which breaks the camel's back.” The injustice which we have had to bear has been cumulative, and if this be (as people say it is) but a straw, yet it may make up the sum of injustice to be beyond endurance. But, more than this, we did not bear the Gorham case; for we have ever since been doing the very thing which the Privy Council told us not to do—preaching that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is not an open question, but the essential truth of Christ, and the only honest sense of the Articles of the Church of England. We did not bear the judgment in the “Essays and Reviews” case; for we have, ever since it was delivered, made a point of teaching more fully than before the duty of every English Churchman to believe and teach the doctrine therein assailed—namely, the inspiration and infallibility of holy scripture and the truth of our Lord's teaching about the eternal world. If we ever had accepted these judgments we should have been guilty of heresy. We are told to wait till doctrine is attacked. And how will the enemy attack doctrine? Why, by cutting away, bit by bit, the outward expression of doctrine. In the mean time we are to stand quiet, though in danger of being called upon to break our ordination vows on some matter which to the world looks trivial, though to us essential, and that by a Court which has no spiritual jurisdiction over us, and whose decrees, therefore, cannot bind us *in foro conscientie* in matters spiritual. The Privy Council may tell me to do what it pleases, but I cannot plead its decrees before the last great Court of Final Appeal. What is to be done?

I venture to answer, two things:—
1. I have talked about a reform of the Ecclesiastical Law Courts; why do we not insist upon it? It is a question which just now touches us specially, but it is not one which belongs more to one section of the Church than another. If we are groaning under the injustice of being told that the Church of England has no supernatural existence, our brethren who do not see as we do the sacramental teaching of the Church are most reasonably outraged at the threat of being compelled to “perform” the service for holy communion in a way which to them would be most unreal. If the Gorham case was an offence to us, the “Essays and Reviews” case is equally so to them, in common with us; and the St. Barnabas case to them, apart from us. Doubtless, moreover, if some man shall be tried for teaching that our blessed Lord is not God the Father, the Court which now forbids lights to be burnt in his honour would gladly complete its work by acquitting the blasphemer. At any rate, I venture to call upon Churchmen to begin at once and stick to the work of insisting upon properly constituted ecclesiastical courts, in which Church law may be impartially and equitably administered by men really learned in the matter on which they are called to adjudicate. Would it be tolerated that Judges should sit in the Court of Bankruptcy who did not know the difference between a debtor and a creditor? Why, then, should matters which affect our consciences be tried by men whose ignorance of the questions laid before them is (not through their own fault, but by the force of circumstances) perhaps even as deep? As Englishmen, let us appeal to the Crown, the Parliament, the Convocation; use every influence which we can bring to bear on individuals, either in office or in opposition, with the view to obtain for the Church really Church courts for Church causes as long as the Establishment lasts.

2. And this brings me to the second thing to be done. I suppose every-one has more or less been thinking over the question of Establishments. If I may judge of the reception which was given to a few words of mine at the meeting of Tuesday, in Freemasons' Tavern, the conviction is gaining ground that the time has come for the Church to claim deliverance from the yoke of State control. I do not believe it to be a question belonging to any political school, for I constantly find myself at one on this point with men of views differing as widely as possible from one another and myself on political questions. Even if we look at the matter from a State point of view, the principle for which I contend lies deeper than any differences of modern politics; for, thus regarded, an equitable union of Church and State is only possible when the two terms are co-extensive. In any other case one of two difficulties will arise—either the influence of the Church in the affairs of the State will be a burden to those subjects of the State who do not belong to her pale, or else (which is the more probable alternative) the yoke of the State will press heavily upon the conscience of the Church. The English Establishment dates from a time when the two were co-extensive, and a continuance of this condition was assumed at the Reformation, but has not been realised, nor will anyone dare to predict that it is likely to be realised. So that even from this point of view the union of Church and State is an anachronism, and ought to be swept away. But it is in the interest of religion solely, not in that of politics, that the question has to be viewed by us. What right has the Spouse of Christ to ally herself with the powers of the world? Surely to do so is to commit that terrible spiritual adultery against which her Lord has so often warned her. If the State be unbelieving—and I suppose no one wishes to impose upon the ruling bodies in the English State (except upon the Crown itself) the name of Christian—the very idea is an offence to the deepest spiritual instinct; and yet, if we take the opposite hypothesis, we shall, I think, find it worse. A Christian State is the child of the Church. It is of the Church in such a State that each individual is “begotten again of God in Christ Jesus”; it is by her that each is fed; by her prayer and blessing that all State acts seek for help from God; by her anointing that the Sovereign is set apart for the high functions of Government. Can we, then, defend adultery between a mother and her son? Such I believe to be, and always to have been, the nature of union between Church and State. Doubtless, the State owes to the Church all the affectionate care and support that a dutiful son can give to his mother; but this is not the theory of Establishment. The Jewish Church began to fall from God, and ultimately sank into idolatry, from the time that it became an Establishment, in the reign of Saul. The reign of Constantine was the beginning of the decline of Christianity in spiritual things quite as much as it was in the beginning of its rise in temporal grandeur. Nor do I think that the State has suffered less than the Church from the alliance. But I must not prolong my letter by the discussion of this question. Let us, then, as citizens, as well as Churchmen, move every power to obtain a dissolution of this ungodly alliance. Why should not petitions to Parliament and memorials to Convocation be ready by the commencement of the Session? Then, by the time Parliament meets again, after Easter, other memorials might be ready, and thus the question be thoroughly ventilated. I feel that it is impossible to urge this matter too strongly. The limits of a letter in your columns prevent me from doing more than barely indicate crudely some of the thoughts which have long been in my own mind. I trust other hands more able than mine will take up the subject, and show further grounds for the action which seems so desirable. Once free from State control, we shall begin, I trust, to feel as a body, and not merely as individuals, that we belong to a kingdom which “is not of this world.” Our Bishops will know that their power is that of the servants of Christ, not of Lords of Parliament; we of the clergy shall be free from the temptations to worldly gain and ambition with which an Establishment surrounds men; and our people will receive or reject us for Christ's sake, not as Ministers appointed by the State.

One word more, and I have done. It is a great blessing to find that “secession” does not appear to suggest itself to the minds of people generally as a possible solution of our present difficulties. Let us, however, some should be seized with that fear which “is nothing else but the betraying of the succours which reason offers,” I would beg all English Churchmen to remember that it is in the Church of England that they must win or lose for Christ. Let us, for our dear Lord's sake, have no faint-hearted desertion, but let us see all our brethren taking courage out of defeat, and rallying themselves in their proper posts for the glorious contest which is before them—freedom for the Church of their fathers.

Mr. Mackonchie, in answer to some of the criticisms provoked by the above letter, propounds a plan for dealing with the Church property, which it is of no importance to discuss; but he cares little what becomes of the property so long as the Church gets freedom. “Let the State,” he says, “send forth the Church roofless and penniless but free, and I will say, ‘Thank you.’”

POLICE.

CLAIMS ON THE POLICE POOR BOX.—At Westminster the magistrates have been distributing the following notice among the clergy and others who are in the habit of recommending persons for relief from the poor-box fund, and consider that if the Press would give it further publicity it would materially aid them in their object:—"The magistrates of this Court find that considerable misapprehension continues to prevail as to the conditions on which alone any help can be given from the poor-box fund. 1. They decline to give assistance where the applicant is in receipt of parish relief; they can in no case consent to supplement such relief. 2. They decline to give assistance where the applicant is in a chronic state of poverty or destitution. Persons, however deserving, who are in absolute want of the necessities of life must apply to the relieving officers, and not to the magistrates. 3. They have frequently intimated, and they repeat it, they will only give assistance in cases of temporary distress, where there is reason to hope a little help will materially aid in extricating the applicant from difficulties, will prevent his having to seek relief from the parish, or will meet a sudden emergency not likely to recur. Where the 'cause of distress' is simply 'being out of work,' which unfortunately happens to some thousands every winter, the magistrates can rarely attend to such applications; neither the time nor the funds at their disposal enable them to deal with such cases properly. 4. They will require, in every case, that the printed form of application shall be properly filled up and its requirements attended to. 5. The possession of a 'form' is no guarantee that the applicant will receive assistance. 6. They must request benevolent persons generally to be more sparing in their recommendations, and to remember that they will give only needless trouble to themselves, to the magistrate, and to the applicants, including loss of time and disappointment to the latter, by departing from any of these rules."

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—At Worship-street, on Monday, Henry Thomas Holloway, described as an auctioneer and estate agent, having offices in High Holborn, and residing at Mark Villa, Rectory-road, Stoke Newington, and Martin Durnford, twenty, described as a clerk, living at 115, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, were brought up for final examination, before Mr. Newton, on a charge of having, on Dec. 10 last, stolen, a gold watch, a gold chain, a gold locket, some memoranda, and other articles, value £35, from Mr. Joseph Lillie, of Malvern-villas, Cassland-road, South Hackney. Mr. Woutner, jun., solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Peckham, solicitor, appeared for Holloway; Durnford was represented by Mr. Sergeant Robinson. The prosecutor deposed that early in December last he met the prisoner Holloway at Robert's billiard-rooms, in Holborn, and had some conversation with him relative to the tenancy of chambers in Gray's Inn. Holloway subsequently went to his house in South Hackney to speak about the matter, and the prosecutor remunerated him for his trouble. On Dec. 10 the prosecutor called on the prisoner, at the office of the latter, in Holborn, and, after seeing some chambers in Gray's Inn, they went to the Gray's Inn Tavern, where they had several glasses of different liquors, and where the prosecutor purchased of the landlord, who drank with them, one hundred cigars. To pay for these cigars he took from his pocketbook a £10 note, paying the cost of the cigars and receiving the difference in the presence of the prisoner. The prosecutor also purchased a meerschaum pipe of the landlady. After having been there some time, the prisoner suggested that they should have something to eat, and, accompanied by a person named Stewart, they went into the landlord's private room, where they had some chops and several bottles of champagne, for which the prosecutor paid. After the champagne had been drunk his memory became bad, and when he recovered he found in the room three young men, one of whom was the prisoner Durnford. The young men were introduced by Holloway as being co-fellows of the prosecutor's son. Believing that statement to be true, he asked them to drink his son's health, and for that purpose some more champagne was had in. Shortly afterwards the prosecutor became insensible, and when he recovered he found that he was in a cab with Holloway, Durnford, and the two others. Holloway was sitting opposite him. The prosecutor immediately missed his watch and chain, and said that some one had stolen them. When the cab stopped the prosecutor got out, mentioned his loss to a constable, and requested that the latter would accompany him home. The constable assented; and on arriving the prosecutor found that, in addition to his watch and chain, he had been robbed of the change he had received from the landlord of the Gray's Inn Tavern, the meerschaum pipe, an umbrella, a white cambric pocket-handkerchief, and some memoranda. Holloway, Durnford, and the two others had copped at his house, and then left. Holloway came back that same night, and visited the prosecutor several times during the ensuing two or three days. On the 12th the prisoner was with the prosecutor in his bedroom, when the latter accused him of the robbery. The prisoner jumped up from his chair and cried out, "Have mercy! Save me! Murder! Police!" He made for the door, but the prosecutor seized and forced him back. His housekeeper entered at the moment, and begged that he would let the prisoner go, which he did. Afterwards the prisoner partook of some supper, and had some whisky-and-water. Soon after he left the house. From that time until the 26th, when he found the prisoner in custody, he did not see him. The prosecutor had since seen the pipe referred to in the hand of the prisoner, who admitted that it was the one purchased at the Gray's Inn Tavern, but said that the prosecutor had given it to him. He had also seen some memoranda and cards which he identified as being in his note-case on the night of the 10th when in the public-house. "Those he had not given to the prisoner, who had no authority to abstract them from his book. In cross-examination, the prosecutor said that, when the prisoner returned on the night of the 12th, he was in bed, and did not spring out and catch him by the throat, saying 'You stole my watch.' It was not until the prisoner was springing towards the door that the prosecutor seized him by the throat, and

he shrieked 'Murder! Police!' &c. They sat down to supper after that and drank whisky-and-water until nearly midnight. The prosecutor received a letter from him two days later, and on the 22nd a second letter in which the prisoner requested an apology and announced his intention to put the matter into the hands of a solicitor in the event of a refusal. Mr. John Jenner Saltmarsh, the landlord of the Gray's Inn Tavern, deposed that on the night of Dec. 10 the prosecutor and the prisoner Holloway were in his house, and while in front of the bar, before going into the room, the former spent between £4 and £5 in wine, cigars, &c. In witness's private room more champagne was had, besides soda water, brandy, and other liquors. Three young men were asked into the room by the prisoner, by whom they were introduced to the prosecutor; one of them borrowed a sovereign of the latter soon after, and wanted to borrow some more, which the prosecutor had not, and he applied to witness to lend him a £10 note to lend to the young man; but witness declined to lend more than £2 10s. About half past eleven he heard a noise in the room, and on going in he saw the table was upset and all the things on the floor. The men were standing about, some pulling prosecutor one way and some another. Witness turned them out into the dining-room, where they had some more wine. The witness went through the dining-room about an hour afterwards, and then saw Holloway holding the prosecutor by the coat, and Durnford tucking a pocketbook into his pocket. The witness heard the latter say, "There, your pocketbook is all right." Soon after a cab was called, and they all went out. Witness did not see prosecutor's watch-chain during that part of the time. On the following day Holloway called for witness's account. The witness subsequently went to the prisoner's office, and, while waiting for him, he saw lying on the floor two cards and some pieces of paper. One of the cards bore the prosecutor's name, and witness picked them up. He afterwards gave them to the police. The witness's waiter deposed that when the prosecutor was led into the cab he had on a large linked watch-chain. Charles Pettifer, cab-driver, badge 1515, said that he was called to the Gray's Inn Tavern, where he took up five persons, by one of whom he was ordered to drive to Hackney. He was stopped in Wells-street, where a policeman got up and rode behind. Police-Sergeant Thomas Manely, 43 N, deposed that on Dec. 26 he apprehended the prisoner Holloway at the residence of his father, Ellis Villa, Stoke Newington. He was removed to the station, and on being searched a meerschaum pipe, which the prosecutor subsequently identified as the one he had lost, was found upon him. The prisoner said that the prosecutor had given it to him. Mary Ann Cott corroborated the latter portion of the prosecutor's evidence. The prisoner came to Mr. Lillie's house while he was lying on the bed, and witness left the room, leaving the two together. While out of the room witness heard a noise, followed by Holloway crying, "Have mercy! Save me! Murder! Police!" and calling to witness to save him. On entering the room she saw that Mr. Lillie had hold of him by the collar. Holloway was trembling very much, and his hands were held up in a supplicating manner. The witness asked Mr. Lillie to let him go, and he did so. Mr. Lillie said that he knew now who was the thief, and Holloway said that he had not got his watch. Mr. Lillie gave him some whisky-and-water to recover him, and, after staying two hours, Mr. Lillie said that he could go. From that time until he was in custody witness did not see him again. Police-Sergeant Perry, 7 N reserve, deposed that on the morning of Dec. 11 he was on duty in Wells-street, Hackney, and observing a cab stop he went up to it. Mr. Lillie made a communication to witness, in consequence of which he mounted up behind and rode to the prosecutor's house. Mr. Lillie then said that he had lost his watch and chain. This was in the hearing of Holloway, who immediately became much excited, and, pulling out his own watch, he held it up and said he had not lost his, and that they were not pickpockets. Mrs. Annie Howard, of 2, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, stated that Durnford, whom she had known for three months, went on the 1st inst. to her house, and, remarking that he looked very ill, she told him so. He replied that he was bothered, and asked if she had seen a case of larceny in the papers. She replied in the negative; whereupon he said that on Dec. 10 he was at the Gray's Inn Tavern, where he had had a deal of champagne with some others; that he went in a cab to Hackney with a person whose watch and chain he stole on the way, and that Holloway had been charged with the robbery, but was innocent. He added that he had pledged the watch at a pawnbroker's in Shoreditch for £6, and that, finding the chain to be aluminium, he had thrown it down a closet at the railway station, together with the ticket of the watch. Sergeant Richard Parker, 317 N, stated that shortly after the close of the last examination of the prisoners on Monday week last he was at the Kingsland station, when Mr. Peckham, the solicitor, and Holloway's father came in and made a communication to him, in consequence of which he went to a pawnbroker's shop opposite, kept by a Mr. Swiffen. He there saw the prisoner Holloway. Mr. Peckham said "The watch is found, and you must stop it, else it will be redeemed." The pawnbroker produced the watch, and the assistant said he had it from a fair man, who gave the name of Thompson. Mr. Peckham remarked that this statement corresponded with the evidence given by Mrs. Howard. On the depositions being read over, Mrs. Howard stated, after some hesitation, that she thought Durnford told her that the name in which the watch was pledged was Thompson. Mr. Newton fully committed the prisoners for trial, liberating each on his own recognizances of £1000, and two sureties of £500.

ADVERTISING SWINDLERS.—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, two cases were exposed in which persons who had answered advertisements of situations for disposal had been victimised. In one case a young woman had in this way lost £2, which she deposited on her engagement as an accountant, and on going into the City to commence her duties found the office closed. In the other a man paid £5 on receiving the appointment of money-taker to a travelling concert company, and on proceeding to Pershore, in Worcestershire, to join the company, found that the post was filled by a man who had paid £20 for it.

ALLEGED COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.

OVEREND, GURNEY, AND COMPANY.

On the first day this year a case was opened before the Lord Mayor against the directors of the late firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), who are charged with fraudulently representing the concern to be in a flourishing condition, when in point of fact it was hopelessly insolvent. At the close of the speech for the prosecution Serjeant Ballantine intimated the desire of the defendants that "no delay should take place," and requested the Lord Mayor "to hear the case *de die in diem* until they could take the judgment of a higher tribunal." To this request the Lord Mayor promptly acceded, and the proceedings were continued on the following day, and an immense mass of evidence was adduced. After that the further hearing was postponed for three days, and latterly the adjournments have been for as long as a week. The result is that the public has become impatient of what is regarded as needless procrastination. Justice delayed bears a resemblance to justice denied. Last Saturday there was the usual formality of an adjournment till yesterday (Friday). This occurred notwithstanding the expressed readiness of the Court to name an earlier day. Indeed, the Lord Mayor intimated his desire to resume the hearing on Wednesday. The prosecutors were prepared to continue their task as soon as the opportunity was afforded them; but the counsel for the defendants formally stopped the way. It was said by one on behalf of the rest that they could not all assemble before Friday. Hence, in order to consult their convenience, that day was fixed upon. Whether the interests of public justice or of the personal convenience of counsel should be deemed paramount we need not determine. The other day, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn told a member of the Bar that he must elect between the briefs which required his attention in opposite quarters, and that the Court would not arrange so as suit his convenience, and thereby increase his emoluments. Public opinion would support the Lord Mayor if, following so notable a precedent, he were to insist upon pursuing a similar course.

THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY (LIMITED).

Another prosecution of directors was commenced, on Monday, at the Mansion House. Mr. Richard Stuart Lane, Mr. Horace Edward Chapman, and Mr. Frederick John Helbert Helbert, directors in 1865 of the Merchants' Company (Limited), were charged on two summonses with having issued a prospectus of the company which they knew to be false, with intent to defraud John Somerville, commission agent, of Glasgow, and other persons. The second summons took the form of a charge of conspiracy. A third summons charged Mr. Stuart Lane and Mr. John Childs with publishing another false circular, accompanying a call upon the shareholders, with intent to defraud John Land, of Litchurch, Derby, and other persons. The case for the prosecution was opened at considerable length and in great detail. The defendants were remanded.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A singular story was told, on Tuesday afternoon, at a Crooner's Inquest held by Mr. Payne, at the Tower Tavern, Tower-street, Borough, respecting the death of Mrs. Eleanor South, aged thirty-three years. It would appear that the deceased fourteen years ago was engaged to be married to a Frenchman. After keeping company for four years she and her lover were separated, and they never met until about five weeks ago. During the interim the deceased was married to a printer, and for eight years they lived happily together. One night her husband asked her to go out and get his supper beer, and she left his lodging for that purpose. On entering the Tower Tavern she saw her former lover talking to a girl. When he perceived her he left the girl and spoke to her. After that they had several meetings, and the deceased complained very much to her husband of anxiety and pains in the head. During her illness he was very kind to her, and he never suspected that she had met a former lover. The rest of the story of this sad case is best told in the words of the witnesses. Richard South, the husband, stated that he lived at 66, Westminster Bridge-road. On Thursday week, finding his wife was not at home, he went to look for her and he found her speaking to a Frenchman, for whom he was sorry to say, she had a very great attachment. When he saw them speaking he could not stand quietly by, so he struck the Frenchman severely. At that time the Frenchman was ill, and the day after he received the blows he became worse. He died in a few days, but witness could not say what he died of. On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the deceased heard that the Frenchman was buried, and she became like one that was mad. She told him of her attachment for the dead man, and they had some words about it. She was very much excited. She was in a great deal of trouble, but it was trouble that did not concern him. On Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, she sat down on a sofa in her room, and witness sat on a chair; for he thought it best to take no notice of her. He saw her tear her long hair out of her head in handfuls; but he thought that in time she would become calm, so he did not interfere. All at once he heard the clinking of a glass, and then saw that she was drinking poison. He jumped from his chair and dashed the glass out of her hand, but before he was able to do so she had drunk oil of bitter almonds. He caught hold of her and carried her to a chemist in the Westminster road, but while he was holding her at the door she fainted in his arms. She was then carried to Dr. Donahoe's, where she died in two hours.—Dr. Donahoe, 19, Westminster Bridge-road, said that the deceased had expired from the effects of a dose of essential oil of bitter almonds. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

DISGUISED DETECTIVES.—If you are walking quietly after dark along a lonely road and a man comes behind you and seizes you by the collar, what ought you to do? The question is not a conundrum, but a serious interrogation; and a certain Mr. Menzer was compelled the other night to answer it at a moment's notice. On the Sunday before last Mr. Menzer was going home through St. James's Park, about ten o'clock at night, when a man dressed in plain clothes suddenly caught hold of him. Yielding to a not unnatural impulse, Mr. Menzer dropped a bundle which he was

carrying and took to his heels. His assailant, however, overtook him; then he hit out, but was knocked down, and finally carried off to the station-house. There it appeared that the whole affair was a mistake. A detective on duty in the park had fancied Menzer to be a thief for whom he was on the look out; while Menzer had taken the policeman for a garrotter. We cannot wonder if the victim of this comedy of errors should have summoned the policeman before a magistrate; nor can we blame the magistrate for deciding that the policeman was not liable for committing a blunder. It does, however, seem desirable that detectives in plain clothes should have orders, when they are not sure of their man, to refrain from arresting anybody whom they may happen to suspect, under circumstances which justify the arrested person in feeling a doubt as to their character and authority. There is about the person of a policeman no inherent majesty which reveals itself at once without the accessories of staff and uniform.—*Telegraph.*

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—C. ECHLIN, New Cross, dealer in wines and spirits.—K. J. JELLCOE, Southampton. L. LEE, Kentish Town-road, stationmaster.—F. W. SCHADE, Fenchurch-street, general merchant.—T. W. HORNBE, Chelsea.

BANKRUPTS.—J. MAGARIGLE, Peckham.—S. H. COVE, Kentish Town. Painter.—L. HENDRY, Soho, carpenter.—H. WILKS, St. Martin's-in-the-field, licensed victualler.—W. H. COURTENAY, Hounslow.—J. T. LANGRISH, Northampton, licensed victualler.—C. REDFERN, Blackfriars, coal-factor.—T. WARD, Notting-hill, stationmaster.—W. TWYMAN, Waltham, commercial traveller.—J. P. EYKENS, Rotherhithe, clerk.—W. G. RICHARDSON, Islington.—E. THOMSON, Longwick, publisher.—J. A. C. RUSSELL, Upper Porchester-street, Hyde Park.—W. H. PITT, Wood-street North, King's-square, comedian.—F. E. BROWN, Hackney-road, chandler's shop-keeper.—W. G. RANWELL, Finsbury packing-case maker.—W. H. GIBBING, P. place carpenter.—W. ENO, Great Yarmouth, gr. cr.—J. PICKWORTH, Muncing-lane, coal agent.—A. H. ASKLEY, Hillingdon, millwright.—J. JOHNSTONE, Everett-street, blue oil-square, clerk in oil works.—W. B. MILES, Rookwell-street, City, manufacturer's agent.—T. D. DINDALE, Strand.—J. SIMMONS, Southwark, milliner.—J. DEBNAM, Hatten-garden, agent.—F. PINDER, Tottenham, grocer.—N. WESTON, New Kent-road.—R. W. HOWELL, Hammersmith, house agent.—M. MORRIS, Stratford, news-vender.—W. M. STUCKY, Woolwich, tailor.—J. EMONS, Finsley.—E. LEE, Colchester, coach-builder.—J. BLISSITT, Dudley, plumber.—W. HUDSON, Heybridge, manager of ironworks.—J. SMITH, Westborough, farmer.—J. RICHARDSON, Nottingham, tailor.—W. EVANS, Gloucester, plumber.—G. ANDERSON, Tottenham.—J. BEALE, Skewen, grocer.—J. A. DE SANTA MARTHA, Plymouth, midshipman.—J. FUKS, Torquay, builder.—J. C. KEMP, Exeter, timber-dealer.—S. BALDWIN and W. CORKE, Leeds, shoemakers.—E. and G. B. BOOTH, Halifax, woollen manufacturers.—J. BILLS, Liverpool, bullion merchant.—L. T. PEARSON, Liverpool, ink manufacturer.—W. HESKETH, Accrington.—J. LUNN, Manchester, brickmaker.—T. EATON, Bolton, fish-dealer.—J. B. STURDY, Barton, farmer.—S. COUNSELL, Blackpool, contractor.—R. FIELDING, Manchester, corn-miller.—J. GORDON, jun., Gatehead, tar distiller.—J. SMITH, Wolverhampton, carpenter.—J. GREEN, Brevord, grocer.—S. HODGSON, Carlisle, baker.—J. B. RANSOM, Chevington, carpenter.—T. HUCKNALL, Nottingham, dealer in starchy.—S. LONGSHAN, Runcorn, cooper.—J. COLLINS, Landport, blacksmith.—J. W. HARRAWAY, Marlborough, steam-engine.—J. WALSH, Halifax, hosiery.—J. SCHOLLS, Halifax.—R. BOWEN, Ludlow, painter.—L. BUTTERWORTH, Oldham, roller-coverer.—E. DRAPER, Paghman, licensed victualler.—S. HUGHESON, Earwoud, butcher.—M. STOCKWELL, Chorlton, labourer.—E. C. RUDKIN, Whitehead, butcher.—J. P. BROADBICK, Middleborough, hairdresser.—J. EDMONDS, Barton-on-Trent.—A. CROSSLEY, Preston, manager of cotton-mill.—R. F. FANTLEY, Rly, horse-dealer.—G. PARKER, Birmingham.—R. CHAMBERS, Liverpool.—J. BOWMAN, Birmingham, foreman.—J. P. CULLEY, Salford.—H. MERTENS, Leeds.—J. WADE and R. PICK, Leeds, masons.—J. RICHARDS, Bishop's Tawton, saddler.—W. WADSWORTH, Bradford, inn-keeper.—J. COLEMAN, Colliery, dairymaid.—S. GALE, Neatherbury, beerhouse-keeper.—B. CARR, Amble, joiner.—E. CHELTON, South Molton, farmer.—F. FARRALL, Newtown, publican.—J. EAST, Sheffield, hay and straw dealer.—J. COOK, Wednesbury, licensed victualler.—W. MADELEY, Walsall, grocer.—J. WILSON, Farnborough, grocer.—J. NORRIS, Frodley, —M. BROWN, Trarnere, attorney-at-law.—H. P. MANN, Leamington Spa, commission traveller.—P. SMITH, Stoke-on-Trent, beer-dealer.—G. T. CROOK, Little Anwell, licensed victualler.—J. T. LELLY, Windham, flour-miller.—W. BOON, Congleton, innkeeper.—J. DABYSHIRE, York, butcher.—J. WALKER, Newmarket, trainer of racehorses.—J. STEVENS, Tottenham Lodge, publican.—J. BLOSSOM, Sheffield, hosiery.—H. J. HALLON, Carbrook, painter.—J. BIGGIN, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. CHARLTON, sen., Jedburgh farmer.—W. WATT, New Monkland.—J. FIDDIK, Leith, first-class manufacturer.—P. ROBERTSON, Newburgh, shipowner.—J. MCKENZIE, Glasgow, tailor.—A. EDWARDS, Inverness, painter and glazier.—G. GILVY, Moffat, flour miller.—WYMAN and AKKLEY, Dundee, merchants.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

BANKRUPTS.—J. ABBOTT, Chelsea, chessomonger.—A. H. ABURMO, Lancaster-road, Westbourne Park, clerk.—T. AYRES, Bradford, sheep-dealer.—W. S. ALLISON, Kentish Town.—W. B. ADAMS, Shepherd's-bush, victualler.—H. J. BRAY, Lew Bridge, J. COLEMAN, Newhaven, farm bailiff.—W. DAWSON, Leighton Buzzard, carpenter.—W. ELLIOTT, St. Luke's, engineer.—H. J. COLEMAN, Devonshire-street, Lion-square, grauer.—F. FISH, Clerkenwell, jeweller.—K. G. HEMPLEY, Barnsbury.—J. HAMES, Mile-end, coal agent.—J. P. HEMPLEY, Monkwell-street, City, glove and fabric manufacturer.—S. HOARE, Jan., Hornsey, beer-dealer.—J. LEWIS, New North-road, bricklayer.—J. MORTON, Colindale-street, Euston-square, commission agent.—E. K. PALMER, Seven Sisters-road, builder.—J. A. FULKE, Tottenham-courty-road, carver and gilder.—J. PRICE, Camberwell, tailor.—W. F. REEVES, Brixton, stationmaster.—H. RICH, Chesham, beer-dealer.—J. SALE, Spalding, earthenware-dealer.—G. SALVAY, Old Broad-street, auctioneer.—F. SMITH, New-cross, merchant.—G. P. STANCOMB, Moorgate-street, contractor.—W. STEBBING, Warton, bricklayer.—J. F. STEVENS, Rotherhithe, clerk.—G. TUPPIN, Brighton, butcher.—G. WATSON, Holloway, omnibus proprietor.—G. W. WITTWORTH and T. GRAHAM, Southwark, hop merchants.—W. WOODCOCK, Kensington, cowkeeper.—A. WELLS, Bishopgate-street Without, refreshment-house keeper.—L. WORMS, Euston-road, commission agent.—J. N. MACGREGOR, Arundel-street, Strand, G. ADAMSON, Dartmouth, brickmaker.—T. ARCHER, Bishop's Stortford, beer-dealer.—G. BASSETT, Rochester, butcher.—J. BEDDOES, Stourbridge, labourer.—J. BLAND, jun., Taunton.—J. BRAINE, Barnsley, grocer.—W. W. and E. BROODICK, Newbury, earthenware manufacturers.—W. BROOKS, Coventry, fruiterer.—W. BRYNING, Eastbourne, decorative artist.—J. CASS, Stockton-on-Tees, draper.—J. CHADDEBORTON, Newcastle-under-Lyme, farmer.—J. COOKSON, jun., Birmingham, fruiterer.—J. COLLIER, Marks Coppe-hall.—J. COOPER, Chesham-hill, accountant.—T. H. COOPER, Salford, musician.—H. C. CHANTHAM, stockbroker.—J. DAY, Cambridge, bootmaker.—R. H. DEANE, Sheffield, clerk.—R. P. DIXON, Morpeth, butcher.—R. DEAMORE, Chelvey, beer-dealer.—R. DOUGHTY, Mildenhall, tailor.—J. EDHOUSE, Bradford, toy-dealer.—A. FOULKES, Condon, joiner.—W. H. EDWARDS, Brighton.—J. GIBB, Low Walk Mill, miller.—G. FAIRBROTHER, Manchester, printer.—T. HAKES, Maltby, farmer.—R. HANKIN, East Ferry, wheelwright.—H. HARRISON, Furnby, builder.—J. M. HARRISON, Millbrook.—J. RODGKINSON, Westhoughton, grocer.—J. HARVEY, Dudley, cabinetmaker.—J. HOWARD, Coventry, kiln-pot worker.—J. JAGGER, Tonge and Alkington, publican.—W. KELLEY, Barnstaple, innkeeper.—H. L. KNOCK, Sheerness, shoemaker.—H. LAWRE, Birkenhead, stationmaster.—J. LEE, Horwich, farmer.—W. LUCAS, Kintbury, beer-dealer.—T. MALONEY, Rochdale, earthenware dealer.—T. MARSH, Southampton, watchmaker.—J. MARTIN, Barrow-in-Furness, painter.—W. M. MARSHALL and J. WALKER, Leeds, stock-brokers.—W. MELLOW, Budeck, master mariner.—T. MOULE, Walsall, provision-dealer.—J. NUNN, Bury St. Edmunds, tailor.—E. OWEN, Berwick, blacksmith.—M. PARR, Liverpool, coal merchant.—C. PABSONS, jun., Brighton, plumber.—R. PUNTER, publican.—G. H. M. READ, Trowbridge, bookseller.—G. REYNOLDS, Cambridge, labourer.—J. R. ROGERS, Stoke-on-Trent, brewer.—R. ROSE, Birmingham, ale and porter dealer.—R. SEXTON, Walsall, beer-dealer.—R. SHORR, St. Woolfs, beer-seller.—T. SIMS, Cann St. Rambo, carpenter.—J. SMITH, New Swindon, filter.—J. STEPHENSON, Dewsbury, grocer.—T. WALKER, Pontypool.—E. WARD, Fenton, licensed victualler.—J. WHITE, Newport, Monmouthshire, butcher.—J. WILKINSON, Worley, cloth manufacturer.—J. WILLIAMS, Dudley, licensed victualler.—M. WOOD, Westham, beer-dealer.—R. INGRAM, Burton-on-Trent.—W. JONES, Llangadwaladr, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. RAE, Glasgow, clothier.—R. L. MACFARLANK, Glasgow, manufacturer of oaks.—C. MCKERRACHER, or TAYLOR, Strathgairn, spirit-dealer.—J. C. and C. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, iron-works.—J. BRUNTON, Dundee, builder.—J. BIRRELL or DICK, Bannockburn.—J. BARNER, Edinburgh, grocer.—J. FINLAYSON, Dundee, baker.—J. BROWN, Maligna, farmer.

HARMONIUM TUTOR. by LOUIS BEIGEL, containing the most complete instruction for playing the instrument with effect, detailed rules as to the management of the bellows, the keyboard, the use and combination of the stops, &c., followed by a selection of pieces, sacred and secular, by the best Composers. Price 1s.; post-free, 14 stamps. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

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OH! CHIDE NOT MY HEART.—An elegant Ballad by the Composer of "Her bright smile haunts me still," "Liquid Gem," "Thy voice is near," "The Whishing Cup," and 200 others. 3s.; sent free by post, 19 stamps each.

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